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VOL. XVI NO. 50

CAPITALIST WORLD

IN MINIATURE—A FEW BRIEF GLIMPSSES AT IT.

Applying The Wrong Tests—Undermining Mother Eddy—Widmills, Electric And "Educational"—Striking Waiters Prove That Workers Feed The Idlers—The Salvation Army Anti-Suicide Bureau.

"La Nature" (Paris) reports acoustic tests for public speakers. Considering the kind of speakers put forward by the capitalist class, mental tests are more necessary. N. B. Henry Clews spoke at Cooper Union recently.

Attacks upon the material foundations of religions wreck them. Under Feudalism, the Catholic Church, a great land-owner, was all powerful; but since the advent of capitalism, which reposes might in the owner of capital, the strength of the church has been on the wane. Recently, Dowie had his material foundations taken from under him. Now, evidently, it is Mother Eddy's turn. To paraphrase Marx, the church can better afford an attack on any of its 36 articles of faith, than on 1-36th of its income.

In Germany, electric experts are deriving light from windmills. In this country, the "educational" experts import windmills a la Mallock, to create darkness. The difference is less rhetorical than appears at first glance.

"The workers feed the idlers," is not empty rhetoric. 300 dinners were spoiled in the fashionable Hotel Breslin when two hundred waiters went on strike for more wages. What starvation and famine would ensue if all the workers were to strike? Better far, that they lock out the capitalist class and save the race such afflictions for all time.

Physicians are experimenting with the efficacy of the hypodermic. We advise them not to prescribe a close examination of modern society for their patients. The latter will find much to offend not only the delicacy of the eye, but delicacy in all its manifestations. Capitalism, on which modern society is based, is brutish and brutalizing.

Condemnation is often commendation. When Harriman said "Roosevelt is no

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SUPPLEMENTARY

business man," he said the only creditable thing ever uttered against the confounder (sic) of the Japanese. Business, whether expressed by Harriman, Rockefeller, Ryan, or any other financial magnate that has been recently exposed, is the acme of swindle and exploitation. He who, therefore, lacks its qualifications is to be congratulated; for to be no business man is to be no swindler or exploiter.

Appearances are deceiving; and phrases, the coin of language, should not be accepted until tested. Is Roosevelt really no business man? Is he without the qualities that entitle him to the honorable distinction? We know not; but if a recent series of questions which indicate that Roosevelt recalled the Panama canal contract from a Harriman clique in favor of a Ryan clique, have any basis in fact, as they appear to have, then Roosevelt is a business man among business men; guided by their "principles" and acting in their interests.

The five policemen arrested in Brooklyn for extortion, ought to take a few pointers from the Ice Trust. By controlling natural and social resources, the Ice Trust is enabled to practice extortion without fear of arrest.

The Salvation Army Anti-Suicide Bureau is ready to do anything for humanity, except remove the provocation for suicide. The competitive system, with its individual isolation, unemployment, overwork and uncertainty, will be permitted to go on turning out material for the profit of the bureau. Socialism with its fraternalism and commonwealth which would remove the incentive to suicide, is not to be thought of.

The strength of a movement is reflected in the opposition of its opponents. The opposition to the Industrial Workers of the World, offered by the Illinois branch of Mitchell's coal operators' union, should leave no doubt of the fact that the I. W. W. is growing among Illinois miners.

The belief that the labor union is the only uncorrupted and unbossed institution of the times, and is therefore the only factor upon which the working class can rely, is not to be encouraged, as it is not based on fact. The labor union of the Gompers-Mitchell type is more corrupt and more bossed than Tammany Hall. The only reliance of the working class is in class-conscious industrial unionism.

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

TO CAST A REVOLUTIONARY BALLOT AND CREATE THE MEANS OF ENFORCING IT.

Fellow Wage-Worker:

We ask you for your assistance in the work necessary to the emancipation of our class, and therefore we find it our duty, so far as possible, to equip you with the information that has been acquired by our movement.

Shall the hereditary industrial tyranny of capitalists, and their practice of robbing the workers, be overthrown?

Will the workers organize where they work, take full control of production, and themselves dispose of what they produce?

Would you like to apply a test as to which is the better, capitalist control of industry or control by the workers? You would? All right. When you and your fellows organize and make demands upon the employer, a victory for you is an imposition of the workers' authority; if the employer wins, it is the exercise of capitalist authority. Ask yourself which you like best.

There are but two sources of economic injustice; one is tyranny, the other is robbery; they usually go together. The power of the capitalists to tyrannize over and rob the workers springs from the capitalists' control of industry. The wage-workers' path to emancipation, then, is straight and plain; they must overthrow capitalist control of industry.

Purpose of a Political Party.

We, of the Socialist Labor Party, put up a political ticket as a means of taking a referendum vote of the people on the question of "Capitalism or Socialism." We ardently favor industrial revolution, but we do not want to rebel against the will of society. Should we attempt to seize control of industrial institutions while unprepared and while the majority of the people believe in and

Since the closing of the discussion "As to Politics" was announced in these columns a correspondent, who prefers not to have his name published, sent in this question:

"I'm no 'pure and simple political Socialist', as you will see; and I am no 'pure and simple physical fordist', as you will also see. I believe with you that political action is necessary. The Labor Movement may not step down from the plane of civilized methods. If it did, none would be better suited than our capitalist masters. I hope I've set myself clear on that score. I also believe with you that the ballot is just so much paper thrown away, without the physical force to back it up, or, as you have neatly said, 'to enforce the Right that the ballot proclaims.' I've set myself clear on that score also, I hope."

"Now, what I want to know is this: Does it follow, as you seem to think, that we must have the I. W. W. I mean an industrial Union, to supplement the ballot? I think not. I think we should concentrate our efforts, instead of dividing them. Why should we divide our efforts, and our money, and our time between a political and an economic organization? I'll watch the Letter Box."

The answer merits more thorough than off-hand treatment in the Letter Box. Both the question and the answer will fitly supplement the discussion which closes in this issue with the answers to Rice's questions.

What our correspondent desires is to avoid a division of energy. A wise desire. Does his plan answer his desire? Evidently he fails to see that it does not. The only interpretation his plan admits of is the organizing of a military, of an armed force to back up the revolutionary ballot. The division of energy is not avoided. It is only transferred to an armed, instead of to an economic organization.

Seeing that, in either case, the evil of divided energies is incurred, and cannot be escaped, the question resolves itself into this—whether of the two organizations it is preferable to divide ener-

gies with, the economic or the military?

A military organization implies no one, or two, it implies a number of things. Bombs, explosives, generally, may be left out of the reckoning. They may be of incidental, but not of exclusive use by an organized force.

First of all powder is needed. The best of powder needs bullets and balls to do the business. The best of powder, bullets and balls are useless without guns. Nor are inferior guns of much avail when pitted against the up-to-date guns at the command of the capitalist class. The military organization of the revolutionary proletariat will need the most effective weapons. The question has often been asked from capitalist sources, Where will you get the money from to buy the railroads and the other capitalist plants? The question is silly. No one proposes, nor will there be any occasion, to "buy" those things. Not silly, however, but extremely pertinent, is the question, Where will the proletariat get the billions needed to purchase such a military equipment?

Suppose the billions be forthcoming. Weapons, in the hands of men unskilled in their use, are dangerous, primarily, to those who hold them. Numbers, undrilled in military evolutions, only stand in one another's way. Where and how could these numbers practice in the use of their arms, and in the military drill? Where and how could they do the two things in secret? In public, of course, it would be out of question.

Suppose finally, that the problem of the billions were solved, and the still more insuperable problem of exercise and drill be overcome. Suppose the military organization of the proletariat took the field and triumphed. And then—it would immediately have to dissolve. Not only will it not have been able to afford the incidental protection that the revolutionary Union could afford to the proletariat while getting ready, but all its implements, all the money that it did cost, all the tricks it will have learned, and the time consumed in learning them, will be absolutely lost.

Its swords will have to be turned into pruning hooks, its guns into ploughshares; its knowledge to be unlearned.

How would things stand with the integrally organized Industrial Union?

First, its cost is trifling, positively within reach;

Secondly, every scrap of information it gathers while organizing, is of permanent value;

Thirdly, it will be able to offer resistance to capitalist encroachments, and thereby to act as a breast-work for its members, while getting ready;

Fourthly, and most significant and determining of all, the day of its triumph will be the beginning of the full exercise of its functions—the administration of the productive forces of the Nation.

The fourth consideration is significant and determining. It is the consideration that Social Evolution points the finger to, dictating the course that the proletariat must take;—dictating its goal;—dictating its methods;—dictating its MEANS. The proletariat, whose economic badge is poverty; the proletariat, whose badge, the first of all revolutionary classes, is economic impotence;—for the benefit of that class, apparently treated so stepmotherly by Social Evolution, Social Evolution has wrought as it has wrought for none other. It has builded the smithy of capitalist industrial concentration; and, in keeping with the lofty mission of the Working Class to abolish class rule on earth, Social Evolution has gathered ready for the fashioning, not the implements of destruction, but the implements of future peace, withal the most potent weapon to clear the field of the capitalist despot—the INDUSTRIALLY RANKED toilers. The integrally organized Industrial Union is the weapon that Social Evolution places within the grasp of the proletariat as the means for their emancipation.

Division of energy being unavoidable, can there be any doubt what organization should divide the energies of the proletariat with their political organization—the military or the Industrial?

formerly of Colorado, gave an exhaustive review of the case, which has aroused labor throughout the country. He told of the murder of Steunenberg, of the events leading up to the differences between the mine owners and the miners, of the arrest of the three men, of the manipulation of laws which had been enacted and then set aside by the mine owners in order that labor might be crushed out and the leaders of labor of the Western Federation of Miners charged with the murder of a man unknown to them by sight.

Mrs. M. C. St. John was next introduced. It was her son, Vincent St. John, who was arrested with the three labor leaders and who was also charged with complicity in the murder. St. John, a young man of 30 years of age, was thrown into a cell and every effort was made to convict him. He was tried and freed. Again he was arrested and was charged with the same crime, and this time the case was closed and he was given his liberty. Mrs. St. John told of the trials through which her son had passed and the effort made to get him out of the States of Colorado and Idaho by the mine owners, they claiming, she states, that he was too powerful a leader of labor. This and only this was the object of wealth and power to find guilty a man who was not only innocent of the crime as proven by the courts, but had never seen the man, she said.

The next speaker was Henry Ryan and while he crossed the line to boom Union Labor in general and the Cigarmakers' International Union in particular his remarks were well received.

"I am proud of this turnout to-day of labor and its friends. It shows that labor of San Jose is responding to the call which has been heard throughout the world. To-day in every city and town of these United States meetings, similar to this are being held. And what for? What is the purpose of this meeting? It is emphatically to lodge a mighty protest against the enactment of a crime on the verge of being committed. This meeting goes to show that an injury to one is an injury to all. (Applause and cheers of 'Right!')

"The laboring class is awakening, and the day is not far distant when those who make one law for the rich and another for the poor will be greeted with the quiet yet stern words of labor, 'So far and no further.'

"You have seen men wrongfully thrown into jail in the city of San Jose, but this is but a minor crime in comparison with that before us. There are many who do not understand the cause of labor. They have not studied labor. Many there are who say that it is very hard to understand how power can be resorted to the use of thugs to attain an object and then charge that crime committed to the door of labor organizations. It is hard to believe, yet this is the truth, and we have had sufficient proof of this."

Suitable resolutions were read and adopted unanimously—copies of which will be forwarded to the President and his cabinet, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Governors and Judges of Colorado and Idaho.

Mr. G. W. Moyer being indisposed was unable to appear, but himself and family sent a letter thanking the people of San Jose for their kind efforts on behalf of their imprisoned brother. The hall collection amounted to over one hundred dollars and donations to over two hundred. It is expected when returns are all in we will realize about three hundred dollars net for the defence fund.

S. L. P.

PROTEST CONFERENCES.

Requested to Answer Question Regarding a National Movement.

Philadelphia, February 23.—To all Labor Organizations interested in the defense of the persecuted officials of the Western Federation of Miners—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Greetings!—The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference of Philadelphia begs to submit to your body the following questions:

1. What is your judgment as to the advisability of holding as soon as possible a National Conference of all Labor Bodies interested in the matter, to devise ways and means of giving publicity to the outrage perpetrated on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone?

2. Would you participate in such a Conference?

3. Do you know of any specific line of work that a National Conference could accomplish at this time, essential to the defense, and which could not be properly accomplished without such a Conference?

4. Will you kindly favor us with a reply, directly by letter and through the official publication of your organization, with the end in view of facilitating an exchange of opinions on this subject, among all interested in the matter?

Fraternally yours,

Ed. Moore, Secretary.
Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

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INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

FIRST WOMAN'S LOCAL IN NEW YORK WHEELS INTO LINE.

Compact Organization of Millinery Workers the Harbinger of An Awakening of the Women Wage Slaves of the Metropolis—Reports of Delegates Keep Up Usual Interest—Strong Undercurrent Towards Industrial Unionism Setting In in Nearly All Industries.

A well attended meeting of the New York Industrial Council was held on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 222 East Twenty-ninth street. The officers elected at the last meeting were regularly installed, and took their places immediately.

The reports of delegates embraced many noteworthy points, as showing the quiet undercurrent setting towards Industrial Unionism, both among the organized and the unorganized workers of the city. Delegates were seated from five organizations, the Musicians, the Printers, Bird Cage Makers, the Iron Bedstead Workers, and No. 538, the new Hungarian Mixed Local.

The delegate of the Bird Cage Makers, which is a branch of the Metal Workers' Union, lost no time in getting busy. He reported a steady growth of the branch, and the constant holding of agitation meetings in various districts. He requested the Council to furnish an English speaker for a mass meeting on Saturday night, which was done.

The Store and Office Workers are holding their own. The new leaflet to the employees of department stores, offices, etc., which this local is getting out, promises to be a "hammer." The meetings are well attended, and all members take an active interest in carrying on the propaganda in their respective fields.

One new charter application was brought in, and the application granted. This is for a local of millinery workers, composed almost wholly of women workers. This will be the first distinct body of women in this locality to realize that only in a revolutionary organization can they find any relief or hope of emancipation from their condition of wage slavery. The announcement of the application was received with due enthusiasm by the delegates, who cordially greeted this first union of their proletarian sisters, with hopes that it would break the ice, and prepare for a rapid spread of the organization among the factory and shop women of this city.

A communication was received from I. W. W. Local 320 of Worcester, Mass., requesting a good debater, to lay out a pure and simpler whom they had in the fattening pen for him. Secretary Vaughan was instructed to find a good executioner, and send him to Worcester at once.

An important change in the by-laws recently adopted by the Council was made at the suggestion of the national headquarters to whom the by-laws were sent for endorsement. The change consists in the insertion in the list of committees, a Literature Committee of three members, to handle the literature of the Council, and render a report every three months. It was decided to make the insertion, and that the previously elected Press Committee, consisting of Winauer, Fischer, and Baldell, should also take up the duties of the Literature Committee also. The committee which is in charge of the ball arranged by the Council for March 30, at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A, announced many appropriate attractions for the occasion.

DE LEON IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ganger Hall, 1415 Main street, has been secured for De Leon's lectures on March 8th and 9th at 7:30 p. m. All sympathizers and all others wishing more light on the "Labor Movement," are requested to attend with their families.

OMAHA READERS, ATTENTION.

Daniel De Leon, the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, will lecture at the Lyric Theatre, SUNDAY evening, March 10. Come early to secure a seat. Subject, "The Labor Movement."

THE BIG TRIAL

MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE SHOVED OFF ANOTHER TEN DAYS.

Current Adams Trial Gives Prosecution Pretext for Further Delay—Want To Prevent Adams from Testifying in Favor of Defense.

Wallace, Idaho, March 2.—The latest report here as to the calling of the famous Moyer-Haywood case, is to the effect that the accused miners' trial will be put off from March 5th, the present date, to March 15th. This further postponement was strongly indicated in yesterday's proceedings at the trial of Steve Adams, who is accused of the murder of Fred Tyler, a timber settler.

The reason for this move of the prosecution is thought to be that they wish to get the Adams trial out of the way before they begin their big case, both for the sake of freeing their prosecuting attorneys, and also to keep, if possible, Steve Adams behind prison bars during the trial, and thus prevent him from testifying in favor of the defense.

MOYER FIRST.

Prosecution May Begin Trial with Him

Boise, Idaho, March 3.—The trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, is for the present scheduled to begin at Caldwell on March 5. Because a motion for a change of venue is pending the Supreme Court mandate had not been received and it is impossible to proceed in the case without it. A separation of the case may be asked. The attorneys on both sides are at

present engaged in the Steve Adams trial. Judge Bryant of the Canyon District Court formerly was attorney for Orchard and a change of Judge may be necessary. It is impossible therefore that the case will soon come to trial.

A change of venue will be asked by the defence only on condition that the trial is sent to Washington county, of which Weiser is the county seat. The defence will not consent to having the trials in Boise and will let the cases remain in Canyon county rather than have them come here.

A separation of cases will in all probability be asked by the defence and if such a step is taken the State, it is said, will elect to try Moyer first. There is much comment over the fact that the United States Supreme Court mandate which held that the extradition of the prisoners from Colorado was executed legally has not yet reached Boise.

MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE IN CONGRESS.

Petition Introduced Demanding Full Investigation of the Infamous Kidnapping.

Washington, March 2.—Congress has been asked to institute an investigation into all of the facts and circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and the deportation to Idaho to stand trial on charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

Senator Carmack to-day introduced a petition signed by thousands of workmen and citizens, and also had printed in the Record the dissenting opinion of Associate Justice McKenna to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States that the court could not inquire into the circumstances surrounding the alleged "kidnapping" of the three men.

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ST. JOHN'S MOTHER

ADDRESSES ROUSING PROTEST MEETING AT SAN JOSE, CAL.

Tells of the Methods Used to Get Innocent Men Out of the Way—Other Speakers Lay Infamous Outrage Bare—Big Sum For Defense Fund.

San Jose, Cal., February 23.—"Shall our brothers be murdered?"

"No!"

"If they are murdered do you pledge yourselves never to rest satisfied until this system, which makes 75 per cent of the people slaves and 25 per cent free, shall be crushed and wiped out forever?"

"Yes! Yes!"

"One thousand men and women, friends and staunch defenders of labor, cheered to the echo these answers to the questions put by Chairman E. B. Mercader at a citizens' mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at Eagles' hall, called for the purpose of lodging a mighty protest against the imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, labor leaders, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho."

The above were the headlines and opening paragraph as it appeared in the San Jose Daily Mercury. The meeting was the most successful both from a financial standpoint and as a demonstration ever held by labor in this part of the State. The hall was filled to overflowing and many were unable to gain admittance. The parade, headed by the Musicians' Union and John Stanley of the Building Trades Council was comprised of over 500 men. What attracted attention and added interest to the meeting was the notice that G. W. Moyer, a brother of Chas. H. Moyer, the imprisoned President of the Western Federation of Miners, was to speak; also on the program were Mrs. St. John, mother of Vincent St. John, and N. L. Greist, a former newspaper man of Cripple Creek, Colo.

The joint conference, which constituted the executive committee of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Protest League, was composed of delegates from the Building Trades Council, Federated Trades, Socialist party, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society and the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade E. B. Mercader of the Socialist Labor Party, acted as chairman of the meeting and in strong, forceful language introduced the subject and the speakers to the audience.

Mr. N. L. Greist of Santa Cruz, Calif.,

AS TO POLITICS

(By Charles Rice, New York)

January 23

The controversial columns "As to Politics" have proved intensely interesting and suggestive even to workers outside of the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party or the Industrial Workers of the World. Quite a notable element, ever growing numerically, of the Socialist party men, members as well as non-members (the writer among them) are on the point of turning a new leaf in Socialist theory and tactics. Many of us are disgusted with the unteachable, double-faced hobnobbing of the Socialist party organizations and its prominent (a la Hamford, Hoch, etc.), with the A. F. of L., not to speak of campaigning methods frequently resorted to by the Socialist party in different States that nauseate by their stench of Rep-Dem vote-catching. We are now taking stock of our traditional parliamentary Socialism and are looking around us for new light.

I am confident that I voice the sense of a great number of Socialist party members and sympathizers in propounding the following questions for our special benefit:

I. What is the exact position of the Daily People on the question of so-called political action in connection with a class-conscious labor consolidation of the I. W. W. type? So far, unfortunately, we have not been able to pull from the columns of The People a DEFINITE and EXHAUSTIVE exposition of The People's attitude on this head, an exposition DEFINITE as to the terms involved (e. g., "political action") and as to practical steps to carry out that attitude. Let the Editor take the trouble to give an exhaustive statement of all that his position implies, taking care to DEFINE, preliminarily EVERY DOUBTFUL or involved, or ambiguous term or expression, and assuming nothing for granted until he has covered THIS part of his work (i. e. definition) and he will have cleared the way for a much more effective and beneficial discussion of this question of the utmost importance to all wage slaves.

II. Is the position taken by the Daily People on this question identical with that of the S. L. P. itself?

III. This query is put here simply as a hint to the Editor to take account of it in formulating his answer to the first query, as the answer to the third is necessarily involved in the answer to the first. The platform of the S. L. P. states that "The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution (italics are mine), this (capitalist) system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall," and "We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them."

In view of this, the following queries under this head are legitimate:

(a) What is there to conquer and from whom to conquer, if this system will naturally work out its own downfall?

(b) If some conquering has to be done, who will do it—the Socialist Labor Party or the I. W. W. (through a political organization of its own)?

(c) What shall we, in quest of new and certain light in our sea of doubts, meanwhile do? Shall we join the S. L. P., help build it up, get ourselves drilled for the final "conquering," and then disband and walk over to the political organization that the I. W. W. will have by that time evolved?

(d) Will the I. W. W. at all be likely to evolve such an organization if we persist in building up the S. L. P.? If we are to join the I. W. W. and to try to steer its course away from politics, that is from endorsing any existing Socialist political organization, and at the same time band ourselves outside as a body of staunch S. L. P.-ites, then where will our I. W. W. political expression through an organization of its own come in?

(e) Shall we not join the S. L. P., but stay in the S. P. and try to do what we can to counteract the semibourgeois tendencies and dubious methods of the Bergers, Wilshires, and their ilk, and wait till the I. W. W. will work out its own political machinery for "taking" and afterwards "holding" the means of wealth-production and distribution, as we will have to at any rate; to disband, to strip ourselves of our S. L. P. or S. P. garments in order to don the full revolutionary dress suit of the I. W. W.?

CHAS. RICE.

ANSWER TO I.

A rapid sketch of the social evolution that underlies the word "political" may aid in understanding the different shades of meaning that the word conveys.

Genesis 2, 24 proclaims this maxim: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife"; the same Genesis 3, 16, proclaims this other maxim: "and thy desire shall be unto thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."

The two maxims are obviously contradictory. They can not stand abreast of each other. They were not reflected by the same, they were reflected by different social stages. The first was reflected by an earlier, the second by a later social stage. At the earlier social stage a male

of one gens marrying a female of another gens (marriage was not allowed within the same gens) went over to and was absorbed by his wife's gens; at the later social stage it was the wife who left her own and passed over into her husband's gens. At the earlier social stage inheritance was in the female line; at the later social stage it was in the male line. At the earlier social stage property was communal, at the later social stage it became private. Hand in hand with these changes went a series of institutional changes. "Government," "administration," or whatever name may be given that central guidance found indispensable in organization, was revolutionized. The original system, under which "government" rested upon the PEOPLE, not upon TERRITORY, was reversed. "Government" resting upon TERRITORY, not upon the PEOPLE, reached the latter only through the former, only as they came within the territorial property demarcation. This change of institutional "government" was in keeping with the change that property had undergone. Natural enough the institutional change culminated in the building of cities and the establishment of class-rule. The word "political" has its root in the Greek word for CITY. For fuller information read Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." It furnishes the ethnic ground-work for Socialism, and at the same time sheds light upon terminology.

Obedient to its origin the word "political" has more than one application.

The word occurs, for instance, in the Socialist maxim: "The 'political' concept dominates the economic aspirations of a Union; hence no Union is worth the name whose economic aspirations are not dominated by Socialist thought." Slowly users of words have misconceived the meaning of the word "political" in the maxim; self-misled, they have come to cite the maxim as follows: "The political organization must dominate the economic organization." This is nonsense. Political organization neither does nor can dominate economic organization. Such a notion is at war with the Morgan-Marxian materialist conception of history and the error leads to grave false steps in tactics. The word "political" in the maxim, as correctly quoted, means the conception that a Union may have regarding the social structure. A Union whose conception of society is capitalist will find its economic aspirations dominated accordingly. Ignorant of the wage slave nature of its membership, it will seek to deal with the employer as peers. At first blush this view also may be considered at war with the Morgan-Marxian principle of the material basis of thought. There is no contradiction. It is a fact, insisted upon by these scientists, that thought lingers behind newly formed and forming material bases. Indisputable is the fact that most of the economic efforts on the part of workingmen to-day—despite their material conditions, which no longer furnish a basis for "conservatism"—are conservative. The circumstance is only additional argument why such efforts are fatedly ineffective. On the other hand, a Union whose conception of society enlightens it on the wage slave status of its membership, together with the rest that thereby hangs, such a Union will not circumscribe itself to conservative aspirations. There is no economic organization without a "political" concept, consciously or unconsciously. The word "political" in that connection has no reference to voting. It simply means conception appertaining to social structure. In identical sense, the word "political" recurs in the term "political economy."

The word "political" occurs also in the expressions "political government," or the "political State," etc. In these connections the word "political" is the equivalent of "class rule." "Political government" means class rule government. The social theory of Anarchy (the term is used in its strictly technical sense, as given by Anarchists themselves) presupposes government to be identical with class rule, or despotism. The theory is based upon a myth. It is not the myths of the Bible only that ethnology overthrows. It also overthrows the myths of Anarchy. Man appears on the stage of traceable or inferable history in organized society, and with government. Government was then wholly compatible with freedom. (See the address Reform or Revolution, pp. 6-9.) The social evolution and revolutions that culminated in the overthrow of the mother right, the rise of private property, inheritance in the male line and territorial institutions, divided society into economic classes; government lost its former character of a function in co-operation, it became a means of oppression by property-holders. The building of cities being the culmination of the external development, government became "political." Thus "political government" means "class rule government," the "political State" means a social order reared upon the class system.

Finally a third order of connection, in which the word "political" recurs, appears in the term "political action." Here "political" means neither "appertaining to social structure," nor "class rule." At the International Socialist Congress of Zurich, 1893, Landauer, an Anarchist of the bomb-throwing variety, demanded admission on the ground that the blowing up of capitalists was also "political action." He used the word "political" in the first of the two senses just considered. He was denied admission, and the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party contributed his vote toward the motion that kept Landauer

out, and preserved for the term the technically historic meaning it had acquired. "Political action" is a purely technical expression. It means the peaceful trial of strength in social issues. As such, the term is generic. It embraces a number of things, that is, all the things necessary for its realization. It embraces primaries; conventions, or any other established method for the nomination of candidates for office in the "political," that is, the "class rule" government; campaigning, that is, agitation in favor of the principles and, of course, candidates, of the party; voting (not private voting) but voting in the same place where the opponents vote; finally, as a consequence, "parliamentary activity."

None of these details of "political action" has a doubtful or double meaning, except the last—"parliamentary activity."

Parliamentary activity is of two natures. One style of parliamentary activity takes place between opponents who have a common ground to stand upon. That sort of parliamentary activity is marked by "logrolling" or "compromise." It is the parliamentary activity of free traders with protectionists, gold standard with silver standard men, pro and anti-Trust people—in short, elements who stand upon the common ground of the capitalist system. Another sort of parliamentary activity is that observed between opponents who have no common ground to stand upon. Such parliamentary activity is the only one permissible to the representatives of a party of Socialism in the parliament of a country, such as America, where feudalism is tracelessly abolished, and the two classes—Capitalist and Proletarian—face each other. Such parliamentary activity does not tolerate "logrolling."

Such parliamentary activity, wherever obtainable, is, to a great extent, the continuation, upon the much more widely heard forum of parliament, of the agitation and education conducted by such a party on the forum of the stump during the campaign. Such parliamentary activity preaches and demands the Revolution—the surrender of the Capitalist Class. Anything short of such activity by the elected candidates of a party of Socialism is "logrolling"; "logrolling" implies a common ground between the "logrollers"; consequently the "logrolling" Socialist must have shifted his ground to that of his capitalist opponent. Such a Socialist betrays the Working Class. (See Flashlights of Amsterdam Congress, Addendum M, Review of the Dresden Convention, pp. 124-127.) A branch of what may be called "parliamentary activity" is the activity in executive offices. There also the principle above laid down is enforceable. Socialist incumbents may act only obedient to the principle that impossible is the attempt to represent two classes engaged in the conflict of the class war; that, consequently, they represent only one class—the Working Class.

Summing up "political action" by the revolutionary Working Class, the action means the endeavor to settle, by the peaceful method of trial of strength, the issue between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class. That issue demands the overthrow of the capitalist regimen. The overthrow of the capitalist regimen implies the razing to the ground that peculiar structure of government that arose with the rising of cities and from which it took its name—POLITICAL government, class rule government. The overthrow of the capitalist regimen, in turn, means the restoration of administrative co-operation in production (see Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. pp. 29-47.)

ANSWER TO II.

The discussion "As to Politics" started more than three months ago—Daily People, Nov. 23, 1906. It was started with a letter from John Sandgren, California, a non-Party man, opposing political action and proposing that the S. L. P. and the S. P. both "break up camp."

The same issue of The People contained The People's answer. The principles set up in that answer, are the principles that have been upheld throughout these more than three months.

That whatever member the S. L. P. may happen to put in charge of the editorial management of the Party's English organ may fail to voice the Party's views on this, or any other vital question that may spring up, is quite imaginable. UN-imaginable is that state of things under which such an S. L. P. Editor would not have been ousted long ago. The Party's constitution, together with the strict discipline that it enforces, would have suspended the Editor of The People within 48 hours after his first misstatement of the Party's position; and long before the discussion would have lasted three months and more, he would have been removed.

In view of this fact; in view of the further fact that not the slightest evidence of dissatisfaction has manifested itself on the part of the Party, but quite the reverse; the conclusion is justified that the position taken by The People in this question is the position of the S. L. P.

The word "identical" is here avoided because it is unnecessarily sweeping, although there is nothing to indicate that it would not be justified, and everything to warrant the belief that the word would fit the situation.

ANSWER TO III, (a)

What is there to conquer?—Economic freedom, which involves all other freedoms.

From whom?—From the ruling class.

It does not follow that, because the CAPITALIST system works out its own downfall, therefore class rule will have ceased.

It may be a question whether we are

now under the capitalist system proper. Much may be said on the side of the theory that, if we are not yet under a different system, we are fast tending towards it. The downfall of capitalism from the causes indicated in the S. L. P. platform, is by no means equivalent with the up-rise of the Socialist Republic. Readers of The People are recommended to read the booklet "Two Pages from Roman History," especially the first of the "Two Pages" in the latter third of which this very subject is handled in detail. The country is now moving into a social system to which the name "Capitalism," in its proper sense, is applying less and less. A monopoly period is now surging upward to which the designation "Plutocratic Feudalism" is the fitter term. It does not follow that, if the very few are gathered on one side, and very many are lumped on the other, the latter will necessarily swamp the former. They will do so only when they shall have understood their own revolutionary mission, and organized accordingly. Contrariwise—let the Working Class continue a sufficiently longer spell befuddled by the labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class; confused by the clatter of pure and simple political Socialists on the one side, and the shrieks of pure and simple Physical Forecasts, on the other; periodically swamped by the floods of misinformation with regard to things and men; and perpetually the victims of such sinister characters as the "Man of the Furred Cap" in Eugene Sue's master story The Iron Trevet; and let those within or in the suburbs of the Movement who are neither labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, nor pure and simple politicians, nor pure and simple cluists, nor spreaders of false information, nor yet "Men of the Furred Cap," persist in the apathetic course of philosophically standing by and looking on, and fatuously expect to see things straighten up, instead of contributing emphatic share towards order—then, whatever periods of senseless (senseless because un-revolutionary) and, therefore, merely riotous upheavals may betide, the Many will sink to the depths of serfs, actual serfs of a plutocratic feudal gleebe.

There will be everything to conquer—and from whom to conquer it.

ANSWER TO III, (b).

Proceeding from the belief that the conquering will be done without the country having first to go through the ordeal of Plutocratic Feudalism—proceeding from that belief, the conquering will be done by the I. W. W., assisted, step by step, by a political party that blazes the Revolution; assisted, accordingly, by a body that expresses, in the only practical manner known, the civilized sentiment of the I. W. W. to seek a peaceful trial of strength.

What the name of that political Party will be it is now too early to know. What the leading characteristics of that Party will be—THAT is knowable to-day. That political Party must demand the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class; that Party must be aware of the fact, and its every act must be in accord thereto, that the necessary evolution, which has to precede the evolutionary crisis known as "revolution," has already taken place in the womb of society in the shape of development and concentration of the means of production; consequently, that all talk about "evolution" as an excuse for bourgeois improvements, or "one thing at a time," is born either of hopeless stupidity, or of designing corruption, or of a constitutional poltroonery, from any one of which the Revolution can only expect betrayal at the critical moment; that Party must be ONE thing only to all men, ONE thing in all latitudes and longitudes of the land—no perjury to principle under the guise of "autonomy"; that Party must have room within its camp for all the desirable social elements whose occupation excludes them from bona fide membership in the I. W. W., and who attest their desirability, in point of sentiment and intellect, by standing unwaveringly upon the class interests of the Working Class, and gladly submitting to the discipline such a Party requires; last, not least, and fundamentally to the above four features, that Party must recognize that the economic organization can no more be subject for "Neutral" treatment than the crew of a ship can be subject for "Neutral" treatment by the ship itself; that the Union, industrially organized and revolutionarily animated, is the embryo of future society, the sole constituency of the Congress of the future, the fated supplanter of "political government," hence the only available, and, withal, the all-sufficient physical power to enforce the Party's program.

The only Party that to-day promotes the I. W. W. program is the Socialist Labor Party. How things will shape themselves—whether the clear-headed and upright elements in the Socialist party will be able to attain control of and cleanse their own party, and in that case whether that cleansed party will merge in the S. L. P., or, jointly with it, perfect a new Party, under a new name; or whether those clear-headed and upright elements in the S. P. will fall within their own party, be absorbed in the S. L. P., and they, who alone impart whatever fiber and respect the S. P. to-day possesses and enjoys, having withdrawn and the old S. P. having inevitably collapsed in consequence, the I. W. W. will accept the S. L. P. or the new-organized Party as its political reflex; or, as a third hypothesis, whether in any event the I. W. W. will prefer to cast its own political reflex, disentangled from all annoying reminiscences of past political conflicts—"all that, forsooth, rests on the knees of the gods."

ANSWER TO III, (c) and (e).

These two questions are too interdependent for separate treatment.

Since the founding of the I. W. W., Fellow Worker Eugene V. Debs wrote a number of articles on the merits of the new organization, and the wrongfulness of the hostile posture held towards it by men of his own party, the S. P. Among these articles, two—the one originally published in the "Miners' Magazine," Oct. 25, 1905, and the other published in "The Worker," July 28, 1906, both of which were reproduced in The People—are especially to the point. Debs ridiculed with pungent satire the "peculiar logic" that led those S. P. men to set up the theory of "boring from within" the A. F. of L. and expect success, notwithstanding they justly reject the idea of "boring from within" the Democratic and Republican parties; and he correctly stigmatized association with the A. F. of L. as "contamination." Debs was left unanswered. The only retort that would have turned the edge of the points he made—that retort the A. F. of L. and S. P. next men who dominate the S. P. did not dare to come out with. That retort was: "If you consider 'peculiar' the logic of expecting success from 'boring from within' the A. F. of L. and are of the conviction that association with the A. F. of L. is 'contamination,' by what process of reason are you expecting success from 'boring from within' the S. P.?"

This retort embodies the answer to III, (c) and (e).

An organization is a structure. A steamer constructed for an excursion boat can not be transformed into a battle ship. No amount of pruning, nursing and grafting will turn a sour apple tree into a tree that will bear oranges. The S. P. was not a scheme—though schemers may have joined it, and did. It arose obedient to a principle—the wrong principle that political action is all-sufficient, the obverse of which is the denial of the essential function of the Union in the achievement of the Social Revolution. Such a political structure can not be "bored from within." The nuisance can be abated only by its own decay—which has visibly set in. The joining of, or staying in it by fresh and sound elements could have for its effect only to retard the politico-geologic and atmospheric conditions that doom the false political structure to decline and fall.

Otherwise with regard to the S. L. P. Whatever defects there may be in the Party, these defects can only be of secondary nature. They are not structural. On the fundamental issue of Unionism the Party is sound to the core. Those who would not waste their efforts should join it. By doing so, not only will they not retard, they would promote the politico-geologic and atmospheric conditions that will ripen the well rounded, full-orbed revolutionary movement.

Should the third of the three hypotheses, considered under Answer III, (b), come to pass, then, as stated in the answer to the first Sandgren letter in this discussion, "the S. L. P. will 'break up camp' with a shout of joy, if a body merging into its own ideal can be said to 'break up camp'."

ANSWER TO III, (d).

The bulk of the answer under this head has been given under the heads of the answers to III, (b), (c), and (e)—at least indirectly.

More than once has the remark been heard that it was unfortunate for the normal growth and development of the I. W. W. that there were two rival parties of Socialism in the field. Quite possibly Sandgren's position has its roots in that experience. To the obvious fact of the retarding effect upon the I. W. W. of the rivalry of these two parties probably is due his wish that they both "break up camp"; and probably hence, and not due to any conscious objection to political action, he has unwittingly flown to the extreme of the theoretical rejection of political action altogether.

However this may be, vain are all tears over facts. The only wise thing to do is to see the facts squarely in the face. The two rival parties are in existence. Their rivalry proceeds from different conceptions regarding the function of the Union, and, inferentially, regarding the function of political action. The conception of the one, the S. L. P., tallies with that of the I. W. W.; the conception of the other, the S. P., is at variance with that of the I. W. W. Inevitable was the experience that members of both parties should find themselves in the I. W. W.—members of the S. L. P., graduates from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, entering the I. W. W. as ducks take to a mill-pond; and members of the S. P. segregating into that party's component elements: one element, like ducks that had been hatched out by hens, fraternizing on and in their common element with their newly-found brothers from the S. L. P.; the other element, like hens who had hatched out ducks, cackling and fluttering and scolding, incensed at a thing that is contrary to their nature.

A comprehensive grasp of all these facts, and these confronting conditions, dictates the conclusion that the growth and full-orbed development of the I. W. W. could only be benefited, indeed, will be mightily subserved, by multiplying the "ducks" for the I. W. W. pond. Ducks are more naturally hatched by their kind: henneries are less safe. The S. L. P. is to-day the hatchery of revolutionists, and of the propagandists of the aims and methods of the revolution. Wisdom may be relied upon, in the fullness of time, to dictate the I. W. W.'s political expression—an expression that will materialize under one or other of the three hypotheses advanced under Answer to III, (b)—ED. THE PEOPLE.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

MOVING FUND'S BIG JUMP

BEST LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN FIVE WEEKS, BRINGS GRAND TOTAL UP TO \$2,000 MARK—MORE TO COME.

Last week the Moving Fund took a big jump (the best in five weeks); \$170.52 were added to the grand total, bringing the latter up to \$1979.16, or less than \$21 of the original estimate of \$2,000. How's that, "out of sight," eh?

The tone of the letters accompanying the contributions indicate that the additional \$1,000 necessitated by the revised estimates, will be forthcoming without fail. John Heidenreich of Cleveland, O., sends \$25.00, five on behalf of the ladies of the Socialist Liedertafel and \$20 for the Liedertafel itself. Edward Hauser, Organizer Section Cleveland, sends \$4.50, with the encouraging announcement, "more will be forthcoming soon." F. N. Tuttle of San Diego, Cal., sends 50 cents and regrets lack of work won't permit him to make it more, which will be the case at the next call, if he is working. E. B. Mercader, San Jose, Cal., wants \$4.00 placed where it will do the most good, and indicates the moving fund as it. H. F. McDonagh of Winnipeg, Man., sends \$7.25, with regrets that it isn't more. He adds: "The few on this list contributed with a right good will. Count on me when there is a little money needed. Just as long as I have or can earn a dollar the Party of revolution must have first call." "Mechano Neural Therapy" gives \$10.00, fee earned in his first case. Good for the gentleman with the extended appellation. He recognizes where the best cure has to be made—in the social system—and is willing to back up the recognition in a substantial manner.

Keep at it comrades, friends and sympathizers; we'll reach that \$3,000 mark with hands down.

Amounts Received.

List 17, San Francisco, California, E. Sasche, \$1; A. Saltenberger, 50c.; J. Walsh, 50c.; Chas. Nelson, 62c.; "Unknown," \$1 3.62

List 23, Colorado Springs, Colorado, L. Gintner, \$1; Mary Gintner, 50c.; "Sympathizer," 25c.; H. Nord-sky, 25c.; A. Anderson, \$1; C. Steinhart, 25c.; Wagin-hut, 25c. 3.50

List 103, Hoboken, New Jersey, M. Smith, \$5; K. Zimmerman, 50c.; A. Saka, \$1; H. Schmidt, 50c.; W. Filgru-traeger, \$1; C. Rieker, 50c.; F. Klotz, 50c.; A. Greiner, \$1; F. Rohleder, 50c.; J. Gross, 50c.; C. Topper, 50c. 11.50

List 169, Richmond Co., New York, C. Larsen, \$1; F. Clarke, \$1 2.00

List 184, Rochester, New York, C. Schlecht, 25c.; W. Wahl-man, 25c.50

List 193, Cincinnati, Ohio, A. Schuchman, 25c.; G. Wol-iver, 25c.; L. Katz, 25c.; B. Radflow, 20c.; Novikoff, 10c.; M. Silberstein, 25c.; Paulson, 10c.; W. Ginsberg, 10c. 1.50

List 195, Cincinnati, Ohio, M. Eisenberg, 25c.; M. Kulff, 20c.; R. Thumann, 25c.; J. Isaac, 25c.; B. Frayne, 25c.; E. Gardner, 25c.; Mary Os-tron, 25c.; M. Astron, 25c.; M. Koettle, \$1; A. Boesche, 50c.; W. Henke, \$1; W. Fox, 50c. 4.95

List 223, San Antonio, Texas, K. Spahr, \$1; O. Georges, \$1; R. Warshaw, 25c.; State Executive Com., \$5 7.25

List 234, San Antonio, Texas, J. Kendall, 50c.; E. Schmidt, 50c.; E. Lick, 50c.; F. Hens-el, \$1; C. Werner, 50c.; A. Mills, \$1; B. Schmidt, 50c.; Sidie, 35c.; A. Leidner, 50c.; K. Spahr, 25c.; R. Strach, 50c. 6.10

List 235, San Antonio, Texas, O. Schmette, \$1.25; L. Mar-tin, 50c.; W. Unger, 25c.; G. Finkbeind, 25c.; M. Klaten-

well, 25c.; J. Schmidt, 25c.; B. Waltsperger, 25c.; Dan-niger, 25c.; L. Unger, 25c.; G. Dumkepp, 25c.; F. Bern-kopf, 25c.; E. Gutter, 50c.; E. Seiter, 50c. 5.00

List 280, Vancouver, British Columbia, L. Burns, 50c.; S. Smith, 50c.; C. Birken-mare, \$1.50; T. Weise, 50c.; "A Friend," 50c.; J. Bigny, 50c.; J. Galletti, 50c.; J. Oliveri, 25c.; J. Edwards, 25c.; J. Reynolds, 25c.; J. McKay, 50c.; J. Furlong, \$1; J. Hartnett, 50c.; W. Griffiths, 25c. 7.50

List 281, Vancouver, British Columbia, B. Surges, 50c.; F. Elkins, 25c.; J. Kaplan, 25c.; H. Jurare, 25c.; J. Hartnet, 25c.; F. Colett, 25c.; W. Davis, 50c.; J. An-sen, 50c.; U. Sprague, 50c.; J. Elkins, 50c.; Rev. N. Clin-ton, 50c.; A. Wangemann, 25c.; R. Baker, 50c.; C. Nel-son, 50c. 5.50

List 282, Vancouver, British Columbia, J. Amos, 25c.; R. Devine, 25c.; G. Cameron, 25c.; T. Greybell, 50c.; L. Trepanier, 25c.; A. Fletcher, \$1 2.50

List 313, Reading, Pennsylv-ania, Silas Hinkel 1.00

List 314, Shelley, Pennsylvan-ia, J. Mullin, 25c.; D. Horst, 25c.; J. Mesner, 25c.; Dr. N. Otto, 50c.; W. Musselman, 15c.; J. Baumann, 25c. 1.65

List 341, San Diego, Californ-ia, F. Tuttle50

List 345, Winnipeg, Manitoba, H. Macdonough, \$3; M. Markel, \$1; C. Werrin, 50c.; J. Watson, 50c.; N. Scott, 50c.; F. Farriger, 25c.; D. Johnston, 50c.; Dr. M. N. Proctor, \$1 7.25

Mexico, Cananes, "Mexican Friend"50

Canada, Manitoba, J. Garney California, Eureka, J. Hunt, \$2; A. MacLean, \$3.50 5.50

California, San Jose, E. Mer-cader 4.00

Peta Loma, California, S. Wal-ter50

Colorado, Pueblo, A. Miller 1.00

Illinois, Chicago, W. Rohrig, Massachusetts, Boston, Miss Tilton 1.00

Minnesota, Kelliher, O. Olson New York, Buffalo, F. Rep-schlager, \$2; W. Stuart, 25c.; S. Brooks, 25c.; E. Hauck, 50c.; H. Boeck, 25c. 3.25

New York, Brooklyn, M. Greenberg 1.00

New York, New York City, P. Stammer, \$2; Mrs. P. Stam-mer, \$1; M. Friedberger, \$1; C. Vollmar, 50c.; "Mechano Neural Therapy" (first case) \$10 15.50

Ohio, Cleveland, Ladies Social-ist Liedertafel, \$5; Ladies Socialist Liedertafel, \$20; Sec. Cleveland, S. L. P. \$4.50 Nevada, Goldfield, W. Ober-ding, \$10; J. MacLusky, \$5; L. Gobhard, \$5; W. Gergins, \$5 25.00

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, J. Vier-thaler 1.00

Virginia, Norfolk, Section Nor-folk, S. L. P., \$4; Richmond, State Executive Com., S. L. P. 14.00

Total \$ 170.52

Previously acknowledged .. 1,808.64

Grand Total \$1,979.16

Contributions credited in People of January 20, 1907, as Ogden, Vermont, should have been credited to Ogden, Utah.

A. C. Kihn, Secy.—Treas.
Press Security League.
Friday, March 1, 1907.

FAVORABLE COMPARISON

IN THE WEEK'S RECORD OF SUB-GETTING—CINCINNATI AGAIN PROVES BENEFITS OF ORGANIZED PLAN.

For the week ending March 2nd, 177 subs were received for the Weekly People, and 30 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 207.

These sending five or more subs were: Mrs. O. B. Olson, Kelliher, Minn., 14; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 9; B. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 6; Butte, Mont., 6; Canal Zone, Panama, 6; Patrick Walsh, New York City, 5; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Bridgeport, Conn., \$4.25; Lansing, Mich., \$2.75.

This week's record compares favorably with the past few weeks and we hope the comrades will see to it that the good work is continued. While we would not slight the work of any one we must again call attention to the Cincinnati organized plan of getting subs. That Section's work is now a regular feature of these reports.

Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily

and Weekly People, has started on his tour, and we shall expect the Sections, under whose auspices he speaks, to show results in the shape of Weekly People subs and sales of literature. Fail not to take advantage of this excellent opportunity.

The bundle orders of Weekly People are nothing like they should be. Sections should order a bundle to be placed on sale and then work up a demand for them. See further as to this under Labor News items.

There was a let up in the larger Labor News orders the past week. Portland, Ore., \$11.12; Denver, Colo., \$3.05; Worcester, Mass., \$5.25; South Norwalk, Conn., \$2.25; Pittsburg, Pa., \$3.10; Boston, Mass., \$1.80; Cincinnati, O., \$1; Indianapolis, Ind., \$1; G. Wollenschlaeger, New York, \$1.

Each section should take up for con-

(Continued on page 5.)

CONNOLLY'S REPORT TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 25, 1907.
Daniel De Leon, Editor The People, New York.

Comrade:—We, the undersigned: Carl Zimmermann, Section Hoboken, George F. Herrschaft, N. J. S. E. C., John Hossack, and Rudolph Katz, two who were delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, held February 22nd last, in Hoboken, and the rest of the signers, who were in attendance at the said convention, desire from you, through the columns of The People, an answer upon the following matter:

Comrade James Connolly, the New Jersey member on the National Executive Committee, reported that at the last meeting of the N. E. C., it had voted away its right of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People. That in so far as even Party notices, letters, etc., are concerned the N. E. C. voted that the Editor of The People should be so fit, has the power to deny them publication. Comrade Connolly reported that this action of the N. E. C. took place upon a motion by him that the Editor of The People had no say in the publishing of matter ordered printed by the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee. He said he voted for his motion and two others did, but that four members voted against the motion and defeated it.

Upon the strength of Connolly's presentation of the case the convention, but two dissenting, voted to sustain the action of their N. E. C. member. Connolly regretted that he did not have with him the minutes of the N. E. C. meeting which he claimed would confirm his contention.

This affair puzzles us. In the absence of the minutes and seeing that Connolly referred to the Editor of The People as having been present at the N. E. C. meeting and that sentiment for him dictated the action of the N. E. C., our conclusion is that you must have favored the action of the N. E. C. Therefore we ask that this letter be published in The People together with the explanation which, as Party members, we demand of you.

Fraternally,

Carl Zimmermann,
George F. Herrschaft,
John Hossack,
Rudolph Katz.

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade St.,
New York, Feb. 26, 1907.

W. Zimmermann
George F. Herrschaft
John Hossack
Rudolph Katz
New Jersey

Your special delivery letter of yesterday just received. I lay aside everything to respond immediately to your demand.

I do not wonder you are puzzled. What Party member, aware of the Party's machinery and self-enforced discipline, could fail to be puzzled? I also congratulate you on the method that you adopt for clarification. There is no clearer like publicity—the fullest publicity possible.

Connolly's report does not square with the facts. The gist of the skeleton of the minutes of the National Executive Committee must reveal a record different from that which Connolly's report would suggest.

Before stating the facts in the case, allow me, in all frankness, to say that you are yourselves responsible, in part, for the quandary in which your minds are now in. Connolly's report should have suggested to you, on the spot, a certain question, and the question should have been put to Connolly then and there. The answer, the only answer, he could have made, would have forthwith knocked the bottom from under the report, and thereby removed your quandary.

The members of the N. E. C. do not seem to make motions for the fun of the thing; they are not even a "constitutional convention" gathered for the purpose of enacting abstract principles in statutory resolutions. They meet to transact the practical business of the Party that comes up before them. Whatever resolution is offered by any of them, and considered, must be the direct consequence of matter that lies before them. Something must have happened to provoke, cause and warrant the act. Otherwise the act is in the air. Now, then, the question that Connolly's report suggested was this: "Had the Editor of The People presumed to refuse publication to anything sent him by the N. E. C.?" The only answer possible to the question would have been "NO!" Even if that question had been followed by no further questions, bringing out further facts, the answer would have revealed to you the baseness of the report that the N. E. C. by voting down Connolly's motion, had "voted away its right of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People," and that "in so far as even Party notices, letters, etc., are concerned, the N. E. C. voted that the Editor of The People should be so fit, has the power to deny them publication."

The answer would have revealed to you the existence of a state of things that the report had omitted to make mention of—a state of things entirely different from that which the report would suggest to the mind.

The facts, in the fullness that you demand, are:

The issue raised by the motion that Connolly made and was voted down, was not a special issue. It was an issue that sprang up almost immediately upon the meeting of the N. E. C., and that turned, not upon the Editor of The People, or the N. E. C., but upon the FUNCTIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE N. E. C. That issue grew in importance during the very first day of the sessions of the N. E. C., which lasted until late at night, when the acts of the Sub-Committee with regard to the Business and Mechanical Departments of The People were under consideration. There was a difference of opinion among the members of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., possibly also among the members of the N. E. C. itself, as to the powers, rights and duties of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. That difference of opinion can be condensed in the following question: "Is the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. the N. E. C. itself, vested with all the functions of the N. E. C., when the latter is not in session; or, are the functions of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. limited to their sphere?" On the morning of the second day the matter came to a head. The history, back of the change in the Party's constitution, that led the National Convention of 1904, together with the general vote of the Party, to re-organize the N. E. C. as at present organized—providing for a member from each organized State, and providing for a Sub-Committee to be elected from this immediate vicinity—was gone over in full. Quoting from the circular issued on Nov. 22, 1902, by Section Greater New York, which circular enumerated the evils attendant upon the then system of organizing the N. E. C., and which called for the change, it was shown that the turmoil which the Party found itself thrown into with periodical frequency, was, if not wholly due to, at least promoted and invited by a system of organization under which the Party's highest executive body was chosen from ONE locality. It was shown that such a system was structurally defective, firstly, in that local frictions, unavoidable wherever men meet in numbers, were unavoidably carried into the N. E. C., and thus became "national"; secondly, in that the large majority of the Party membership, outside of the locality that alone furnished the membership for the N. E. C., was left without immediate participation in, therefore without immediate knowledge of, therefore without immediate responsibility for the national and international acts of the Party. Upon these considerations, the N. E. C. adopted unanimously, on the morning of January 7, an explicit resolution. I quote literally from the report of the transactions of the second day's session of the N. E. C., as furnished by the Secretary of the N. E. C., and as published in the Daily People of January 9, 1907 (Weekly, January 13).

"The Manager of the Daily People plant then continued his report, going over in detail the events of his administration. In his report he discussed at length the responsibilities and irresponsibilities of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., and thereupon the following resolutions on the National Executive Committee and the Sub-Committee were presented by Richter (Mich.), and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The reasons that guided the Party in 1904 to remodel the organization of the National Executive Committee, and institute the present system of a National Committee and a Sub-Committee, are the reasons set forth in the circular issued by Section Greater New York to the Sections of the Party, calling attention upon the dangers of the then existing system, and dated November 22, 1902; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the function of the Sub-Committee is to attend only to the routine work of the National Committee, and to such other matters of an emergency nature as may arise demanding immediate action during the periods when the National Committee is not in session. In all other matters not of a routine nature, and not in the nature of an emergency, the Sub-Committee shall, according as its judgment may dictate, either await the assembling of the National Committee or submit the matter, with its recommendations, to the members of the National Committee through the National Secretary, for their decision."

The principle, or issue, involved in the resolution was of vital importance to the Party's integrity. Such a danger, as the recurrence of the former evils, above enumerated, had to be prevented. That the danger was imminent, and imminent, in consequence, the undoing by members of ONE locality, of the work of the 1904 National Convention, together with the general vote which established the new system of organizing the N. E. C. and administering the Party's affairs—that such a danger was imminent the tenor of the resolution proves. The functions of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. had to be defined; they were defined; they were defined in denial of the opinion that the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. was the N. E. C. itself and vested with all the functions of the N. E. C. when the latter is not in session; they were defined in accordance with the view that the functions of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. are limited in their sphere. The resolution specifies the limitations. Clear cut though the resolution was,

it transpired in the course of the sessions of that same day that there was still some confusion lingering behind. In view of this fact, I—not the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., least of all the N. E. C. itself—I brought up before the N. E. C. a matter referring to certain occurrences between the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. and this Editorial Department. It was the matter of the Transvaal letter.

The Independent Labor Party of the Transvaal had sent a letter in September of last year to our N. E. C., stating its platform, stating it had a campaign on its hands, and asking for financial support. That letter was answered by our National Secretary, Frank Bohn, authorized thereto by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. and ordered published in The People. I pointed out serious defects of omission in the answer, although that answer, as far as it went, was excellent—ABOVE ALL I POINTED OUT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE THAT, IN UNDERTAKING TO ANSWER THAT LETTER THEMSELVES, THEY WERE EXCEEDING THEIR POWERS, BY ASSUMING POWERS THAT BELONGED TO THE N. E. C. I argued with the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. that the present system of organization of the Party's N. E. C. was intended, among other things, to have the whole Party manage its own affairs, and bear the responsibility of its acts, especially in matters of importance; I argued that the Party's foreign relations were of that nature; that the matter should have been submitted to the members of the N. E. C. and an answer sent only with their approval, and record thereof made in the minutes. Finally I argued that only in cases of EMERGENCY could the Sub-Committee, a body consisting of members of ONE circumscribed neighborhood, act in such a matter, and that there was no emergency in the case. I was answered that an emergency did exist, because the Transvaal party had an election on its hands, was demanding funds to conduct its campaign, and, if the members of the N. E. C. were to be first consulted, the answer to the Transvaal party could reach it too late, only after its elections were over. My reply was that I could understand such a reasoning if the opinion of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. was that the Transvaal party SHOULD receive from us the financial aid which it asked; but that, seeing the Committee had very correctly decided to REFUSE granting such financial aid, it could be of no practical consequence whether the Transvaal party received the news early or late. The Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. did not accept my views. Thereupon, expressly stating to them my recognition of the subaltern position of the Editor of The People to them, in an emergency that should cause them to decide that the Editor should be suspended from office; expressly stating that in such a case I would hold my overcoat and hat ready in my hands to vacate the office; expressly stating that obviously they did not think the present case one that would justify such extreme measures; expressing my gladness that none but friendly, as to several of them even intimate, relations existed between myself and them, I considered the issue involved of sufficient magnitude to bring it before the N. E. C. and have it thrashed out there, free from the complication of the friction that otherwise, unfortunately, and but too frequently, attached to differences of opinion. Accordingly, I wrote to Bohn in this sense, informing him that I would take my appeal to the N. E. C. in the matter. The facts and reasoning, just shortly summarized, I laid in full before the N. E. C., adding that I was driven thereto because other things, that had come to the surface in course of the investigation of the relations of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. with the Business and Mechanical Departments of The People, had caused me to take alarm, and to apprehend the recurrence of the old evils which flowed from N. E. C. functions being exercised by members from ONE neighborhood. Such was the issue when Connolly made the motion which he made before the N. E. C. The issue, accordingly, again was, Is the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. vested with the full functions of the N. E. C., when the latter is not in session? The issue had been broadly settled in the morning by the resolution then unanimously adopted. The Transvaal letter affair furnished a concrete case by which to interpret the resolution practically.

At the beginning of this letter I pointed out to you an inaccuracy of OMISSION in Connolly's report. I now must mention an inaccuracy of COMMISSION in the report. The motion that Connolly made was not that "the Editor of The People has no say in the publishing of matter ordered printed by the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee." Had that been his motion, that part of it that referred to the N. E. C. itself would have been promptly ruled out of order, there being no issue as to the rights of the N. E. C., the functions of the N. E. C. being undisputed and indisputable. The issue was exclusively as to the rights, or functions, of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. I had at no time refused the publication of anything ordered published by the N. E. C. Nothing that I said could be construed as questioning the N. E. C.'s rights in the premises. Indeed, my whole contention was that the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. had trespassed upon functions vested in the N. E. C. I shall not attempt to reproduce the exact wording of Connolly's motion, not having taken a memorandum of it. It, however, concerned the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. When the resolution adopted on the morning of the 7th, and cited above in full, was being

considered, Connolly sought to weaken it by fastening a "rider" upon it. Having failed in that, his present motion was intended to scuttle the resolution. The purport of Connolly's motion was to vest in the Sub-Committee the power to print in The People whatever documents, letters, etc., it chose to issue. There being nothing but that question before the house when I got through presenting the case of the Transvaal, and Connolly's motion being made immediately after I got through, the lines upon which the discussion immediately started were confined wholly to the Sub-Committee. I recall no mention made of the N. E. C. except by myself when, addressing the N. E. C. on Connolly's motion, I said that even if the motion contemplated the N. E. C. itself, no sweeping a motion would be senseless, where it is not superfluous—whatever sense such a motion would contain would be superfluous, because the functions of the N. E. C. were undisputed and indisputable; on the other hand, whatever would not be superfluous in such a motion would be senseless, because I could not imagine an N. E. C. so stuck upon itself that it would spurn improvements, suggested to it by the Editor, or by any other Party member, for that matter, to whatever communication it might send for publication; nor could I imagine an N. E. C. so stubbornly dull as to insist upon the publication of matter which the Editor's knowledge of the law of libel, as applied to newspapers, would warn him might cause his personal arrest for libel; and that common sense and mutual good will alone could meet contingencies of that nature, all of them beyond the reach of express statutory provision. Apart from these incidental remarks referring to the N. E. C., my arguments were confined to the case before us—the Sub-Committee. So were the arguments of the members of the N. E. C., Connolly included. What was defeated was, accordingly, not a motion stating the rights of the N. E. C. What was defeated was a motion that sought to give the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. the powers of the N. E. C., regardless of emergencies, and as a matter of course.

Two incidents, that followed each other immediately upon the defeat of Connolly's motion, are corroborative of the fact, if further corroboration were needed, that the N. E. C. had not passed upon its own, but upon the functions of its Sub-Committee exclusively, when it voted down Connolly's motion.

The first of the two incidents was the motion of Richter (Mich.) defining the word "emergency," which occurs in the resolution adopted on the morning of the 7th. In the course of the discussion on the matter of the Transvaal letter, a member of the Sub-Committee, Moren, who was present, had stated his understanding of the rights of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. in the following words: "The Sub-Committee has the right to act in all cases, emergency or no emergency, except, possibly, some extreme case." Furthermore, in the course of the discussion on Connolly's motion the theory had been advanced by Bohn that an "emergency," as contemplated in the resolution passed on the morning of the 7th, rose if the Sub-Committee apprehended that its views on some important matter might not coincide with the views of the N. E. C.; but that, if the Sub-Committee entertained no such apprehension, then there was no "emergency"; and that for that reason, the Sub-Committee having no doubt how the N. E. C. would feel in the matter of the Transvaal, the Sub-Committee was justified in answering the Transvaal letter without consulting the N. E. C. Neither this theory, nor the theory of Moren, commended itself, and justly so, I think, to Richter, Richter accordingly, presented the following motion, immediately upon the defeat of Connolly's motion: "The N. E. C. holds that an 'emergency' arises before the Sub-Committee whenever, if action is not taken immediately, injury would result to the S. L. P." (Daily People, Jan. 9; Weekly, Jan. 12).—Corroborative of the fact that it was the Sub-Committee, not the N. E. C. itself, that was under consideration. The motion was carried.

The second incident was a statement made by me, and carried into effect in The People. In the course of his speech, in support of his motion, Connolly had made the remark that, seeing that I did not find fault with anything contained in the answer which the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. had sent to the Transvaal, but only found fault with the omission of certain statements, the proper course for me to have followed would have been to have published the answer simultaneously with an editorial supplementing the same. In my answer to his speech in support of his motion, I omitted all reference to this point. I did so because the point was irrelevant, and conducive only to a wandering away from the real point at issue—whether, without there being an "emergency," the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. could take upon itself to act on so unimportant a matter as to express the Party's policy towards foreign parties. Connolly's motion having been defeated, the defeat of the motion being the denial of the powers assumed by the Sub-Committee in the premises; and the point having been immediately emphasized by the carrying of Richter's motion, I then stated that now I could do what Connolly had claimed I should have done before, but could not have done before without contributing my share towards promoting the dangerous misconception by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. as to its own functions—a misconception that threatened to throw the Party back into the turmoils and other evils from which the present system of organizing the N. E. C. had rescued it. I stated I would now publish

N. J. CONVENTION

NOMINATES BUTTERWORTH AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Meeting Held in Hoboken Reviews the Work of the Past Year and Maps Out Plans for Next Campaign—The Resolutions Adopted.

The Twenty-fourth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New Jersey was held in Bagehen's Hall, Hoboken, February 22nd, and nominated John C. Butterworth of Passaic county as candidate for Governor, Secretary of the State Committee, Butterworth, called the convention to order. Quinlan, of Essex county, was elected temporary chairman, and Lessig, of Passaic county, temporary secretary; a committee on credentials was elected and reported delegates present as follows:

Bergen county: Goldman, member-at-large.
Essex county: Mattick, Connolly, Hartung, Quinlan.
Hudson county: Schreck, Zimmermann, Brandt, Burke, Hemberg.
Middlesex county: Zeiler, member-at-large.
Passaic county: Lessig, Koettgen, Butterworth, Riether, Young, Colditz, Frauenhoff.
Union county: Reese.
State committee represented by Herrschaft.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of George P. Herrschaft of South Hudson as chairman, Connolly of Essex county, vice chairman and Quinlan of Essex as secretary.

Committees: on Party Press and literature, resolutions, ways and means, and auditing were elected, and adjournment taken until 1 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the report of the state committee was read and the various committees reported. The recommendations of the committee on party press and literature brought out much discussion as to methods to build up the party press. The following resolutions were adopted:

That it is the duty of the agents for the various party papers to keep a list of all subscribers in their location, and to report at all regular section meetings all lapses and to attend to securing the renewal of same.

That the state committee should elect an official to supervise and direct this work throughout the state.

This convention also recommends that each section should establish an agency for the sale of the higher priced books issued by the Labor News Co., the funds to be devoted to this purpose alone, and all profits to go to the further purchase of books to be sold by said agency.

Ways and means. That the State

the answer to the Transvaal seeing a complete one could no longer be written (the answer having been forwarded soon as written), together with an editorial to supplement its defects of omission. That was done in the Daily People of January 18th (Weekly, 26th). And right here I should refresh your memories upon a Letter-Box answer which appeared in the Daily People of January 27th (Weekly, Feb. 2d) directly bearing upon the issue before us. P. L. Quinlan, a Party member, having written to inquire why the long delay in publishing the Transvaal letter and the answer thereto, a delay that was apparent from the dates that the documents bore, Quinlan received this answer:

"P. L. Q., Newark, N. J.—The letter to the Transvaal was not published sooner because its publication required the sanction of the N. E. C."

There can be no doubt what it was the N. E. C. did, and I contended. There can be no doubt that the N. E. C. did not "vote away its rights of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People." It was all about the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. The N. E. C. could not, if it would, "vote away its rights," which means the DUTIES, imposed upon it by the Party's constitution. What the N. E. C. did was to decide that its functions were not vested in its Sub-Committee. There can be no doubt that there was nothing done to place the Party's N. E. C., and thereby the Party itself, in so ridiculous and so false a light, as Connolly's report does.

Upon first reading your letter, the feeling that came over me was one of pain at the thought of having to give time to such matters, especially at this moment when I am overloaded with work, being about to undertake a prolonged agitation tour in the West. In the measure, however, as I proceeded with this answer, my pain vanished. I realized that the issue which had confronted the N. E. C. and was widely discussed by it, deserved full and public treatment, even if the provocation was a painful one, and all the more seeing that there is danger of the action of the N. E. C. being misrepresented.

This is the explanation of my conduct in the matter. For the rest, I refer you to the N. E. C. itself.

Fraternally yours,
DANIEL DE LEON.

Executive committee issue subscription lists for the campaign fund, and that sections take up collections at hall and street meetings.

Auditing committee found the accounts of the State committee correct. Resolutions.

Resolved, that this convention emphatically condemn the action of Governors Gooding, and McDonald, of Idaho and Colorado, in the illegal kidnapping and the subsequent imprisonment without trial of our brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, as a desperate attack upon all human liberty; and further we regard the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, wherein the illegal and criminal methods of the aforesaid governors are upheld, and approved, as a direct challenge to the members of the working class to line up in a revolutionary organization for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system—therefore we call upon all members of the working class to organize upon the industrial and political fields with the avowed objects of relegating capitalism into the junk pile of past history, through substituting in its place collective ownership by the working class of all the means of production and distribution.

Whereas, the development of the capitalist industrial system tends more and more to a highly concentrated form and

Whereas, this condition of affairs must be met by the working class with an industrial organization and as the Industrial Workers of the World is such an organization, therefore be it

Resolved, that we recommend to all wage workers to join the same and to aid in its upbuilding so far as it fits in their power.

Resolved, that this convention place itself on record as approving of the efforts of our sisters in Buffalo, New York, Detroit, and Cincinnati, to educate and organize the working women of the land to aid in accomplishing the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery and, that we extend to them our unqualified endorsement of their noble efforts.

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey has lost one of its most active comrades in the sudden demise of Mrs. Johanna Eck, be it

Resolved, by this convention that we extend our sympathy to her husband and condole with him in the loss of a comrade who was held in high esteem, and be it

Resolved, that we emulate her many virtues and carry on the work which she has left until our mission is fulfilled.

This resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

James Connolly, New Jersey member of the National Executive Committee, made a report of the last meeting of the N. E. C. The action of the member at the meeting was endorsed by the convention.

Comrade Butterworth was then elected as gubernatorial candidate.

Pateron was selected as the seat of the State committee. The next State convention to be held in Newark. State committee to elect correspondence bureau.

Adjourned.

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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

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The first form of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" goes to press this week. (week of February 9th.)

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SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street, Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Anron. General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members, and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,594
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Revolutions are not made by laws.
—MARX.

WHO WAS ON EXHIBITION

Following the system adopted in a
previous article, a few months ago, of
estimating the money value of the
clothing worn by our elite ladies, and
reducing the same to the amount of
necessaries of life, the exhibition lately
made by Miss D. Betts at the Dog Show
can be turned to practical purposes:

In this instance the young lady's velvet
gown, lace ruffles, ostrich feathered
headgear, full gloves, etc., etc., may be
left out. The values of these items,
transmuted into loaves of bread, soup
and other workman's necessities,
may be mentally thrown into the reckon-
ing, and mentally complete the exhibi-
tion. The only item that need be
considered is the bull-dog, which the
young lady held by a leash, and which
cost her \$10,000.

The sum of \$10,000 represents:—
10,000 workmen's children's shoes;

or
14,857 bowls of workmen's soup;

or
The lives of 139,065 workmen's
babies. [The "charity" advertisements
calling for donations for the Fresh Air
Fund, say that 75 cents a week will
save a baby's life]; or

The lives of 5,777 "overworked shop
girls." [The "charity" advertisements,
calling for donations for the Fresh Air
Fund, say that \$1.75 a week will save
the life of an "overworked shop girl."]; or

The lives of 4,000 "exhausted women."
[The "charity" advertisements, calling
for donations for the Fresh Air Fund,
say that \$2.50 will save the life of an
"exhausted woman."]

No need of going further.

Miss Betts, holding by the leash a
\$10,000 dog, dragged at her heels a
bundle of 10,000 workmen's shoes;
or an amphora containing 142,557 bowls
of workmen's soup; or a parcel of
139,065 workmen's babies' lives; or a
bunch of 5,777 overworked shop girls'
lives; or a bundle of 4,000 exhausted
women's lives.

Who, or what was on exhibition—
the dog, or that capitalist society that
professors preach, pulpits approve
with a text, and politicians grow enthu-
siastic over?

A CLUSTER OF PILLARS.

"Ridgway's" is no "poor man's paper".
It is a rich man's weekly magazine, ex-
pensively gotten up; it is no "funny
paper" after the style of "Puck," or
"Judge," that satirizes for the pleasure
of satirizing, and tickling the palates of
the "groundlings"; it is no "Socialist or
Anarchist" publication in which "mere
envy of the rich causes them to be made
the target for slander." "Ridgway's" is
none of these. It is an upper class; it is
a conservative paper as it announces it-
self. "A militant Weekly for God and
Country." It is no less reliable a source
that the subject of these comments is
taken from.

"Ridgway's" issue of last January 26
has a page headed: "Who's Who in the
'400'?" The bulk of the page is taken
up with five photographs, one full-size.
The photographs represent Mrs. O. H. P.
Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, W. K. Van-
derbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Con-
suelo, Duchess of Marlborough. At the
bottom of the page is this lengthy, de-
tailed and correct—correct as far as it
goes—explanation:

"W. K. Vanderbilt, brother of the late
Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of William H.
Vanderbilt, father of Consuelo, Duchess
of Marlborough, father of W. K. Van-
derbilt, Jr., of automobile fame, former
husband of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.—O.
H. P. Belmont, brother to Perry Belmont
and August Belmont, former husband of
Mrs. George L. Rives, former husband
of the former Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.—
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, formerly Mrs.
Rutherford, previously Mrs. Sands,
originally Miss Ann Harriman.—Mrs.
O. H. P. Belmont, mother of the Duchess
of Marlborough and W. K. Vanderbilt.
Jr., former wife of W. K. Vanderbilt,
was Alva E. Smith.—Consuelo, Duchess

of Marlborough, daughter of Mrs. O. H.
P. Belmont and W. K. Vanderbilt, sister
of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., she has recently
separated from her husband, the Duke
of Marlborough."

Ridgway's has unveiled but one cluster
of "Pillars of Law, Order, Morality and
the Sanctity of the Family." It is upon
a majestic colonnade of just such
clusters of "Pillars of the Sanctity of
the Family, Morality, Order and Law"
that the superb entablature of the archi-
tecture of Capitalist Society rests.

And it is the thought of throwing down
of such "Pillars" that the Mallocks con-
demn as "destructive of civilization",
"iconoclasm."

HOW HE WORKS AT HIS TRADE.

Readers of The People are not un-
familiar with the name of David C.
Coates. As early as the early nineties
his name frequently occurred in these
columns in reports from Colorado,
where the gentleman never appeared
but in the capacity of a Barker for cap-
italist thought, and, of course, bitter
against the S. L. P. More recently his
name occurred in the galaxy of names
collected in the pamphlet "Behind the
Scenes," in which autograph letters
appeared, from governors and judges
down, asking the railroad law firm of
Teller and Dorsey for passes, and in
which, over the signature of Teller
and Dorsey, the granting of the passes
asked for was recommended in consid-
eration of "valuable services" either
rendered or expected from the office-
holding applicants. One of these let-
ters appears on page 48 of the said
pamphlet recommending the issue of a
"trip transportation from Denver to
Omaha and return, good for 30 days,
in favor of ex-Governor D. C. Coates,
THIS ON ACCOUNT OF THE LEGAL
DEPARTMENT." Coates had just
before been Lieutenant-Governor of
Colorado, and had since become the
chairman of the County Central Com-
mittee of the Socialist Party of Denver.
Finally, and still more recently, Mr.
Coates's name appeared on the list of
the delegates who assembled in 1905
at Chicago to organize the I. W. W.

In the reports of that convention
Coates's name preserved its old asso-
ciations. It was found in league with
an ominous little bunch of pure and
simple political Socialists, or A. F. of
L.-ites intent upon doing mischief.
Coates sought to undermine what he
could not overthrow. It was refresh-
ing to watch how he led only from de-
feat to defeat. For the first time in
his experience he felt matched by the
Revolution. He sought to throw cold
water upon the revolutionary fervor by
hinting at the prospect of emancipation
being 2,005 years distant, and was
made to bolt his words by coming down
to "a hundred years" and even those
figures were condignly exposed; he
sought to hamstring the movement by
the surreptitious introduction of craft-
ism, was detected and baffled, and
then seeking to rehabilitate himself
said: "I am a printer; I have been
working at it all my life, and I will
be when I get back and go to setting
type." The stenographic report, from
which this citation is made, does not
reproduce the wave of ill-suppressed
derision that met the brazen state-
ment. Barely a year and a half has
passed when events come to justify
that wave of derision.

David C. Coates now appears as the
"Business Manager" of the Wallace,
Idaho, "Idaho Mines and Metals." The
nature of the gentleman's "setting
type" will be gathered from the fol-
lowing passage in a signed article in
the Butte, Mont., "Mining Review" of
February 9, of this year, in answer to
an attack made upon a certain mining
concern by the said "type-setting
workman." The passage is as fol-
lows, literally:

"As to the reputation of Mr. Coates
and the Idaho Mines and Metals' ask
any businessman of Wallace. Further
than this I wish to say that before Mr.
Coates made any attack upon us, and
at a time when he knew fully as much
as he does now about the property,—
and the supposed deal to which he ob-
jects— he approached Mr. McKinnis,
who is interested with us, and offered
to report upon the property and write
two good articles, for which he asked
\$100.00 each. His proffered services
were declined. We will leave it to the
judgment of your readers as to whether
it was his sense of justice and his
desire to protect the public, or his fail-
ure to receive \$200.00, which caused the
attack."

No wonder that, as since the 1905
convention of the I. W. W., the Sher-
man Detective Agency became the ap-
ple of the eye of the capitalist press
and of the press of the pure and sim-
ple political Socialist party, immediate-
ly upon the 1905 convention of the I.
W. W., David C. Coates was the beau
ideal of the identical folks.

No wonder that, at the convention
of 1905, Coates was found struggling
to the very end, in alliance with the
"A. M. Simmons Editor," to prevent

the taking, and, defeated in that, pre-
vent publication of the stenographic
report of the transactions of the con-
vention. No wonder he and his allies,
rolled into final and utter rout, looked
sick enough to be taken in charge by
some physician, on the afternoon of
July 8, 1905, when, at 1:20 p. m. the
gavel announced the convention stood
adjourned sine die.

CORROBORATIVE.

A revival of Church Fathers would not
be amiss. From the works of not a few
of them, surely from the works of the
leading ones, such facts could be gleaned
that would go to prove how far back
rootlets of the morality preached by So-
cialism do reach. Of course their eco-
nomic notions could not choose but be
defective. Nevertheless their utterances
were aspirations; and that their aspira-
tions were not wholly groundless may
be judged from the recurrence to-day of
the evils and, in a general way, the
causes also of the evils which the Fa-
thers of all decried.

In Worcester, Mass., the crime has
just come to light of a man murdered
by a near relative for the sake of the
sum of \$1,000 which the victim was
known to keep concealed in his house.
In Oakland, Cal., a daughter poisoned
her own mother a few weeks ago for the
sake of the insurance that the mother
carried. In Paterson, at about the same
time, a mother was discovered to have
killed three of her little ones also for the
sake of the insurance. In Cairo, Tenn.,
two young women deceived a man into a
nearby woods and rifled his pockets leav-
ing him asphyxiated. In Rutland, Vt.,
a young woman was hanged for the mur-
der of her husband committed in an in-
famous way and for the sole purpose of
getting the money he had, and marrying
immediately after, a wealthier man. In
all our large cities, on all our highroads,
and in Congress hold-ups are of frequent,
even constant recurrence.

St. Augustine, living, in the fifth cen-
tury, said: "Because private property
exists there exist also vices, enmities,
dissensions, wars, rebellions, sins, injus-
tice, murder. Whence proceed all these
scourges? From property only."

St. Augustine's economic terminology
was confused; it was confused because
social conditions were confused. Ac-
cordingly, St. Augustine found the remedy
only in abstinence from love of property.

Not abstinence but intelligent guid-
ance of the love will stand. Private
property in the necessities of produc-
tion—that is the source of sin. So long
as property remains private in that, the
full list of crimes, enumerated by St.
Augustine, but unavoidable in his days,
will continue to plague the race—now
when such horrors have not even the
palliation of excuse.

It was at a meeting of San Fran-
cisco elites, organized to keep out the
Japanese, these being "merciless" toward
the employing class, that the sug-
gestion was made that the best recep-
tion of Mayor Schmitz, who compro-
mised their position, would be to pelt
him with bad eggs upon his return
from Washington. "Bad eggs" surely
are not "dear Labor" but "cheap La-
bor" arguments.

Is it at all worth the while to strug-
gle any longer for Socialism? Here is
another instance of the "check admin-
istered to Socialism," as trumpeted in
the capitalist press. The "check" was
administered in Australia. The (third
general election of the Commonwealth,
which took place early in January, re-
sulted in the "check administered to a
doctrine" whereby "collective property
would be made of everything, of every
knitting needle and every laying hen."
Avant, be gone ye Socialists!

There is another sort of "financiering"
for which the capitalist is noted. It
consists in the art of lumping figures
so as to conceal the fact which underlies
them. For instance, the news is blazoned
abroad through the Associated press
that the Pennsylvania Rail Road has
raised the wages of station agents and
their helpers \$440,736 a year. This of
course does not mean that each station
agent and each helper will now receive
\$440,736 a year more than before. It
means that all of them together will
have that much more. The real thing
of interest is how much more will each
receive? If there are 20,000 of these, the
increase would be \$22.34, or 6 cents and
12 mills a day. Even if there be only
500 of them the "boom" bestowed upon
the men would be \$89.20 a year, or 24
cents and 4 mills a day. The magnitude
of the Company's generosity and of the
men's improvement—that is what the
lump figure of \$440,736 a year is meant
to conceal; and that is "financiering."

The Harriman inquiry having ended,
all but Socialists will believe Harriman-
ism is ended too. Court inquiries may
come and go, but Harrimanism will con-
tinue until it is replaced by Socialism.
The one is a step to the other.

RATHER WARNING THAN MODEL.

The Paris "Revue Internationale de So-
ciologie" (International Review of So-
ciology) publishes an address on "Ger-
many, its Socialism and Unions," de-
livered by the German Social Democrat
Dr. Robert Michels in Paris on February
12, 1906, before the Free College of So-
cial Sciences. Pity the whole address
cannot be reproduced in these columns.

After sketching the gigantic propor-
tions, numerical and scientific, of the
German Social Democracy, the lecturer
proceeds to unveil "the obverse of the
brilliant medal." He treats that obverse
under two heads. The first head may be
briefly summarized. It has been often
dwelt upon in the columns of The Peo-
ple. It is the still arch-feudal type of
German institutions, a circumstance that
hampers, if it does not hamstring, the
revolutionary activity of the Party. The
second head to the "obverse of the bril-
liant medal" has never yet been more
than hinted at in these columns. In
these days of Union reconstruction in
utterly capitalist America, the subject
is of prime interest to militants in the
American Labor Movement. A few ex-
tracts from under that head of the ad-
dress will furnish the facts and the
moral:

"The aim and the essence, aye, the
quintessence of the German Unions is
best expressed in the sentence with
which one of their own leaders endeav-
ored to define them accurately: 'The
German Unions are organizations that
have set to themselves the task of ob-
taining, within the present State, the
greatest gains possible for the working
class; as such, they have, down to date,
declined to consider questions appertain-
ing to the political economy of the fu-
ture.'"

"In conformity with this tendency the
German Unions are not SOCIALIST. They
are adherents of no political party and
of no order of ideas. Although, with
few exceptions, their most energetic
and active centers; and although almost
all their leaders belong to the Social-
ist party, within which some or them
usually play, as deputies, a very im-
portant role; and although the large
numbers over whom these dispose consti-
tute the most reliable Socialist aggrega-
tions, even if not organized in a class party
nevertheless gathered in the fold of elec-
toral Socialism;—all this notwithstanding,
these Unions carry their political
neutrality so far as to endeavor to dis-
tinguish themselves from the Socialists
even in most trivial external matters.

At their meetings, instead of calling
themselves 'Genossen,' that is, comrades,
after the Socialist fashion, they fre-
quently prefer the pompous title of
'Kollege'—colleagues.
"Entirely opposite to the French
Unions, the German Unions entertain
a horror for political issues. The ques-
tion of militarism, and anti-militarism,
of war and peace—none of these interest
them. They conceive their mission to be
purely corporative. Being politically in-
different, they pursue, within the frame-
work of the capitalist system, imme-
diate and material interests. In lieu of
the great struggle of class against class,
Labor against Capital, they conduct a
long series of factory skirmishes against
individual employers. Lacking, accord-
ingly, the Socialist spirit and philosophic
conception of history, they frequently
ally themselves at strikes with the
'Catholic Unions,' to which they do not
hesitate to entrust even the chief lead-
ership in their operations."

"The large Unions of Germany—the
metalworkers, the miners, the composi-
tors, the carpenters, the bricklayers,
etc., persist in beating the tom-tom of
Union neutrality towards all questions
that do not strictly concern the affairs
of the workshop. The circumstance is
but additional evidence of the extent to
which large centralized and wealthy or-
ganizations become drags upon the class
struggle. By adopting the prejudices of
calumnies and prudence, borrowed from
the world of the bourgeois, their mecha-
nism grows rusty, and the qualities con-
sidered as the moving springs of all pro-
gressive movements—versatility, energy
of action, and the sense of self-sacrifice—
vanish. However admirable by reason
of its organizing and financial
spirit, the bureaucracy of the Unions
cannot escape the evolution to which all
bureaucratic organism is doomed—the
fear of losing the treasured hoards, to-
gether with the organization itself upon
which that bureaucracy depends, and
from which it draws its living."

"Organized in such wise, it may be
easily understood that the German
Unions constitute the delight of many
an inveterate foe of Socialism, especially
among the University elements who see
in these Unions, whether rightly or
wrongly, we shall not venture to say, a
wholesome counterweight to the Social
Revolution, to the Socialist party itself."

The facts are robust, the consequences
obvious. The economic organization,
that "adheres to no order of ideas" and
"lacks the Socialist spirit and philosophic
conception", is fatedly bound to borrow
its inspiration from "the world of the
bourgeois"; such an economic organiza-
tion, NO MATTER WHAT ITS LEAD-
ERSHIP, is bound to become a caricature
of bourgeoisdom, it is bound to be-
come "conservative"; it is bound to act
obedient, not to the spirit needed for the
proletariat to emancipate itself, it is
bound to act obedient to "the fear of
losing its treasured hoards"; finally such
an organization, NO MATTER WHAT
ITS LEADERSHIP, cannot choose but
"constitute the delight" of "inveterate
foes of Socialism." As in Germany, so
here, and vice versa.

Dr. Michels says brilliantly: "It may
be said without fear of exaggeration
that the International Congresses are, in
the life of the German Party, its only
moments of intoxication and of intrinsic
strength. Returning victors to their
own country, these same men find them-
selves reduced to a role that does not
correspond to their International Social-
ist hegemony. Back to Germany, the
German Social Democrats find them-
selves, despite their formidable fund of
intellectual forces, of party membership,
and of electoral victories, more impotent
than the smallest of Socialist bodies
abroad."

With the Socialist Labor Party exact-
ly the opposite happens of what happens
to the feudally hampered German Social
Democracy. While the latter triumphs
at the International Congresses, thanks
to its finding there the only opportunity
to give a loose to its revolutionary sen-
timents, but upon returning home, is
forced to play a timid role, with the
former, its language has been calm and
deliberate at the International Con-
gresses, could not be said to "triumph",
but, returned home, its revolutionary
sentiments found work to do, and has
steadily done it, in accord with the aims
and principles of International Social-
ism.

The German situation furnishes a
warning against, rather than a model
to emulate. No wonder the Volkswel-
tungs-Berger party dotes upon the UN-
revolutionary posture of the German So-
cial Democracy at home, but smites,
with its "backward races" bills in Amer-
ica, the PRO-revolutionary posture of
the same German Social Democracy at
the International Congress.

"Financiering," the glory of capital-
ist wisdom so often "pointed to with
pride," was illustrated for the millionth
time by the wreck on the elevated road
in this city on the 26th of February.
The structure, broke down, and fell
on the ground below, the train was de-
railed, and no little damage done. The
Traction Company is now doing its
figuring: "Loss in suits for damages,
say, \$50,000; meantime the cheese
parings and squeezings that caused the
wreck have yielded \$2,000,000; net gain
through the wreck, \$1,950,000!"—That's
financiering.

How's the proverb?—When rogues
fall out, etc? Something to that ef-
fect. Long have the railroad magnates,
Gould set the pace, posed as "public
functionaries," "clothed with public
duties," "vested with public RIGHTS,"
"entitled to special consideration." And
now comes Magnate Harriman and test-
ifies at the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission that he ousted Stuyvesant Fish
from the Presidency of the Illinois Cen-
tral because Fish used the road "for
his private purposes," and Fish is proving
that that's just what Harriman
was after—having some "private use"
of the road.

The "Edinburgh Socialist," answering
a Glasgow correspondent, makes a valu-
able little contribution to the mass of
evidence that capitalism considers prop-
erty more precious than life. It says:
"In this city the other day two men
were tried in court, found guilty, and
sentenced. One of the men had stolen
a waistcoat, valued at 7½d., from a
shop in the Corvate, and the other had
killed his wife. The one who had killed
his wife got three months, and the one
who stole the 7½d waistcoat got SEVEN
YEARS' penal. Is there any question as
to whether Life or Property is the
more sacred? If so, the FACTS thunder
the reply down the ages—PROPERTY!"

The much recommended "business
ways" which the politicians were urged
by the capitalist to adopt is making an
exhibition of itself. The business firm
of George Nesmin & Co., dealers in dry
goods in this city, has been summoned
before the United States Court to an-
swer in a suit, in which the firm is
charged with having cheated the Govern-
ment out of \$500,000 with false in-
voices on its importations since 1901.—
What are the "ways of the politician"
but faint echoes of the ways of the
"business men" to whom the politician
it but a lackey?

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the work-
ers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SOMETHING DROPPED

In British Columbia—'Twas Kingsley's
"Great" S. P. Vote.

Vancouver, B. C., February 15.—
Something has dropped in British Co-
lumbia, according to promise made in
Weekly People of January 26th in re
election in British Columbia. Hawthorn-
thwaite told the electors at one of the
meetings "the red flag would be floating
over the Parliament building." And
Kingsley, the Editor of the Socialist
party sheet, notified his readers in large
type, on February 2nd, election morning,
"that something was going to drop." He
did not say the vote, but that is what
happened.

In 1903 they got 1338 votes. The next,
a bye-election, it dropped to a little over
700. That is drop enough surely. But
this election they dropped another 100
votes and \$500.00, as they only got 600
votes costing them over \$1.00 each vote,
with expenses.

There are about \$746 voters on the
list; out of these 6216 are wage workers;
the other 3830 are parasites on the body
social; so we see they got one vote out
of every 10 wage workers in the city. In
1903 the voters' list gave 5719 wage
workers and parasites combined; yet they
got 1338 votes. See what progress! Little
wonder Kingsley used large type to
state something was going to drop—
why it's dropped out of sight and still
going.

They had 20 candidates in the field in
the province; three were in the House
last session. One of these lost his seat,
one of the others gained one; so they
stand as they did before election—in
numbers only. The pull they had has
dropped out of sight because the con-
servative party have a good working ma-
jority this time; and don't need the
S. P.'s now, so the three stand alone
with only their bare salary, although
Hawthornthwaite said "we expect to cap-
ture enough scalps to swing things no
matter which party comes into power." He
now knows Kingsley was right—
something has dropped and he can't raise
the red flag on the Parliament building.

John Adams once said a vote for a
principle is never lost. But what prin-
ciple is there in a party that splits the
working class? None, only something to
drop out of sight.

The World newspaper says eighteen
S. P. candidates and two I. L. P. lost
\$100.00 each. The Labor candidates
polled respectively last election 1327 and
1250; this election they dropped some-
thing, for their vote was 401 and 281
and cost them over \$200.00.

Mortimore or less came to town and
his spell was how astonished he was in
the mining districts. At Michel the
miners were sold for Moor; but he got
left. So something dropped there. At
Nelson, Frank Phillips had more than a
fighting chance. It must have been
small or something dropped on him, he
too got left. At Rossland Berry should
win out; he did not. Another drop! Mr.
Dynes of Greenwood is sure of an
election but he was not elected; some-
thing dropped here too—in fact, to make
a long story short, it dropped everywhere
and the next thing we expect to hear
they will drop out entirely.

When the workers read the Weekly
People and study scientific Socialist
works as published by the New York
Labor News Co. and the Industrial
Workers of the World, 310 Bush Temple,
Clark street and Chicago avenue, Chi-
cago, Ill., U. S. A., they will surely stick
There is nothing can drop with the only
true party, that works for and votes with
the Socialist Labor Party and the In-
dustrial Workers of the World in the in-
terest of the wage workers.

Press Committee.

WHY YOU ARE ASKED TO SUP-
PORT THE LABOR PRESS.

One of the mischievous fallacies of
the present time is the belief that the
public press, so called, is the upholder
and defender of popular rights and lib-
erties. Deluded into this belief the
people allow the so-called public press
to fortify in the public mind the idea
that it is right and of necessity that
the many should exist solely in the in-
terest of the few.

The reason why belief in this absurd
fallacy is nurtured by the so-called
public press is because that press is
absolutely in the service of the few
upon whom it depends for its revenue.
The labor press, on the other hand,
which is the servant of the working
class, advocating their interests alone,
and striving to overthrow the exploit-
ing class, must of necessity partake of
the characteristics of the working class,
one of which is poverty.

Nevertheless the labor press, advoc-
ate of the working class, must depend
upon the working class for support and
upon that class alone. The pennies of
the many, combined in support of the
Daily People, the organ that voices
their demands, will make that voice
stronger, more imperious, more to be
heeded.

Therefore, fellow workers, it is as a
duty that we call upon you to lend
your moral and financial aid to the
Daily People by attending the magnifi-
cent festival at Grand Central Palace
on March 17th.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The general discon-
tent—

BROTHER JONATHAN—Bother the
general discontent. I call it the general
stupidity.

U. S.—You may be right; if people
knew what this capitalism means from
which they expect a living while it will
assuredly deal death to them—

B. J.—That is not what I mean.
That's all stuff about capitalism dealing
death. What I mean is if people were
not so stupid they would know in what
way they could improve their condition
and turn capitalism to good use.

U. S.—And what is your way?

B. J.—I shall state my way if you
have time to listen to me, because I
shall want to state systematically.

U. S.—"Systematically" is good; let
her rip!

B. J.—We are two here, you and I.

U. S.—That's profoundly true.

B. J.—If there is only one hat pro-
duced by us, we could not each have a
hat, could we?

U. S.—That's another chunk of un-
questionable wisdom.

B. J.—For each to have a hat we
must produce two hats, not so?

U. S.—We could not each have one
if there were no two hats.

B. J.—Now, that is the A. B. C. of
the whole question.

U. S.—That seems very simple, but
it may be too simple; it is certainly
too simple for me.

B. J.—It follows from this A. B. C.
that all that is needed is to increase
production. If we can produce four
hats we shall each have two; if we can
produce a hundred hats we shall each
have fifty—

U. S.—Not so fast.

B. J.—If our people could only in-
crease the amount of the wealth pro-
duced, all would be hunky. He who has
a million would have two millions; he
who has \$5,000 would have \$10,000; he
who has \$1,000 would have \$2,000; and
the poor workman, who to-day
has nothing, would have—

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

SUGGESTION ACCEPTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
I have read with much interest the discussion "As to Politics" in The People, and would suggest that the whole be published in pamphlet form. A discussion of this nature is likely to be revived again from new recruits joining our ranks.
Pat Driscoll.
Globe, Ariz., February 21.

NOVEL MEANS OF RAISING DEFENSE FUNDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
Enclosed please find check for \$15.50, which please forward to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The money was obtained in the following manner: On the 22nd inst., Workmen's Circle, Branch 92, gave a masked ball, and offered as first prize \$20.00 in gold to the best mask. J. C. Davis, L. Greenberg, A. Touroff and R. Touroff joined in representing a group depicting our noble comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the jail at Idaho, with J. C. Davis as the jailer. We displayed appropriate banners and thereby brought the case of our noble comrades to over 800 working men and women. The first prize was awarded us. After subtracting the cost of costume hire, we decided to send the balance to the defense fund. For the donors,
B. Touroff.
Washington, D. C., February 23.

THE VOLKSZEITUNG'S A. F. OF L. SUPPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
It has been proven over and over again that the Socialist party is nothing else but an offspring of the A. F. of L., depending on the latter for material existence. The below facts will be of interest to the readers of the Daily People.
The Volkszeitung Corporation has received money under different pretexts from Typographical Union No. 7 (German). A short while ago No. 7 received a raise in wages. Here the Volkszeitung saw a chance to get some more money, so they sent in a communication, asking for support and stating that they could not keep up the paper if it is not supported, especially now when the Union has raised wages. If the paper should happen to go down the members of the organization will lose their jobs and so it is to their own interest to see to it that this paper should continue in existence; and as the Volkszeitung is the official organ of Union named, and has always stood for organized labor, it deserves their support.
A discussion followed; wherein it was brought out that the Volkszeitung does not have a deficit, but it has to cover the expenses of "The Worker," against which the members of No. 7, being Germans, protested, as they are not supposed to support the English movement. It has been said that "The Worker" will only appear until the "Daily Call" comes out, and then it will cease. Consequently the deficit will be reduced, too.
A motion was made to the effect that every member should become a subscriber of the Volkszeitung, which was defeated. Then it was decided to contribute 1,000 dollars a year to the Volkszeitung, payable quarterly, in 250 dollar installments.
Will anybody wonder that the Socialist party papers are hostile to such revolutionary organizations as the I. W. W. I do not think that any comment is needed.
It will also be in place to note that the Hungarian Socialist party paper, Eloré, has become the official organ of the Carpenters' Union.
A Printer.
New York, February 27.

Learning from mistakes in Chicago.
To the Daily and Weekly People—
As announced in The People last week the debate between the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party was held Sunday afternoon.
Harris opened for the Socialist Labor Party with forty minutes. He put forth the position of the Socialist Labor Party in a rather mild way. The points were: the union question; autonomy and Party press. He maintained that, in order for an organization to be revolutionary and be clear of capitalist influence, it must have its own press and fight as a unit against its enemy. In fighting our enemy, he showed, we must fight all those who take the enemy's side. The A. F. of L. is on the capitalists' side and we, as Socialists, cannot be neutral towards them.
Siskind of the Socialist party then took the platform for forty minutes but said very little, though he talked a good deal.
Harris followed with twenty minutes of very weak answer.
Siskind took the floor for twenty-five minutes and was strong. He read from "What Means This Strike," where De Leon speaks of the craft unions and says that politics is the weapon that is most essential, and claimed to show how the S. L. P. changes, etc. He read from Kautsky's pamphlets to show that the position of the S. L. P. is right. He also stated that the S. L. P. was an anarchist organization, that did not believe in violence but used it as a mask.

Harris took the floor for ten minutes and was weaker than ever. He did not even attempt an answer, which could have been easily done.
Siskind laid himself open to such an extent that some of his own party members, saw his weakness. Harris's ten minutes went by without him saying hardly anything.
Siskind followed with ten minutes devoting his time to show what boring from within has done for their party and Socialism, i. e., he, who is a member of the Cigarmakers International Union used to get six votes when he ran for office, but now he gets 150! He closed with a frantic appeal to the audience to join his party.
Harris then closed the debate with five minutes.
The writer, seeing how the debate went and having in mind what this Mr. Siskind said about my backing out, called the audience to order and told them that as our speaker was very weak and did not explain our nor their position properly, that I think I could do better and I thereupon challenged Mr. Siskind for a debate, but he refused to accept.
The whole affair was a disappointment to me. I expected a good deal out of it. The audience numbered about 200.
Even though our speaker lost, the S. L. P. did not lose. Every one present admits that. Now we will work harder than ever and bring our principles home to the workers through our books and Saturday night meetings at Newman's Hall, 224 Blue Island avenue.
Mistakes will happen, from which we will learn. We'll be careful of gold bricks. Our heads won't turn.
J. Billow.
Chicago, Ill., February 26.
Cleveland, O., February 24, 1907.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AND SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
I see by the New York Saturday "Globe" that the miners' trial has started, with Steve Adams first.
The only thing that will be the means of saving Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the active demonstrations of workingmen all over the country. I don't think they will get clear of prison; for this reason: the capitalists well know when they are in prison they are just the same as dead to the laboring class. You may say that is a gain over what happened in Chicago, about twenty years ago; and that this will show how far the capitalists dare to go at the present time.
I am one who believes in using all the weapons at hand, political, economic and legal, in fact, the capitalists will force us to. Here is one illustration: I well remember in Boston about fifteen years ago, that a man was allowed to talk, who believed in force only. To-day a man is not allowed to advocate force as the only remedy for the wrongs in society, not on the public streets of Boston. This shows the lines are being drawn tighter with the working class. I think M. D. Fitzgerald must remember some of these things.
One thing is sure and that is that there are more able leaders to-day, as anyone can see, than there were fifteen or twenty years ago. I have been in some of the places told of by M. D. Fitzgerald in his "Socialist Reminiscences," and heard quite a lot of speakers. I am getting too old now to amount to much in the Socialist Movement; but I will say there is nothing that can stop it, just the same, not even if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are imprisoned. Sooner or later the capitalists won't dare to do that with the I. W. W.
F. D. Tebbetts.
Rollinsford, N. H., February 25.

THE PEOPLE IN ALASKA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
Three years ago, I strayed into a large saloon in Fairbanks, Alaska, where many miners and prospectors congregated in the long winter evenings to read or meet friends. In this place at that time, I chanced to notice a part of an old and dilapidated paper The Weekly People, the first I had ever seen; and being a firm Socialist in principles, I eagerly read every article before leaving the place. It was, I suppose, the only Socialist paper in the Tanana Valley of Alaska at that time.
I should have liked to subscribe for The Weekly People at that time but it was useless under the conditions. At that time the mail was being hauled from Valdez, Alaska, nearly 400 miles from this place with dogs; and only a limited amount of second class mail matter could be brought in.
What interested me most at that time in reading the old copy of The Weekly People referred to above, was that there were two parties of Socialists in the U. S.; and by reading The Weekly People I became enlightened on this point.
In August, 1906, I heard that a Socialist had arrived in camp just from the States. I made it my business to hunt up this fellow. The results was that I became acquainted with Carl Starkenberg, and had the pleasure of hearing him make a public address that was grand to listen to in this isolated country. Through him I became enlightened in regard to the Socialist Labor Party.

We would sit for hours discussing many points on Socialism. He being a member of the I. W. W. also, fully explained the benefits of that organization and prophesied the ultimate results would be the uniting of the Socialist party with the Socialist Labor Party, making one harmonious party of Socialism. I feel as though I am indebted to Starkenberg for setting me firmly on the solid foundation of true Socialism. I have an idea I was on the sand instead of the solid rock.
About this time I made application through Starkenberg for membership to the I. W. W. and it was flattering to note, for at that time he bestowed upon me the honor of being the first applicant for membership to the I. W. W. in Alaska (as far as he knew). Shortly after other Socialists of Fairbanks became informed of the benefits of the I. W. W. and immediately gave their names to Starkenberg for application to the I. W. W.—perhaps 4 or 5 in all. I, with several others, subscribed for The Weekly People (one year each). I also subscribed for the I. W. W. paper through Starkenberg.
The long winter nights of Alaska gives ample time for reading and reflection on Socialism. I live 8 miles from Post Office, and have never failed so far this winter to call weekly for my paper, making the round trip on foot, and between meals, regardless of this Arctic weather when the thermometer stands at from 30 to 55 below zero.
I, like most all others in this country, am here only temporarily, and when the proper time comes they will come from these apparently hiding places and cast their votes for the Socialist Labor Party. I, being a miner, came to Alaska to better my condition, but this is not easy to do even in this country. I was one of the old Cour d'Alene miners, before the big strike of that camp. Having, no money, mines, or other property the consequence is I have nothing to sell but my labor, and being in this condition I have nothing to hold me here. The principal object now is to get enough filthy lucre ahead so as to be able to get back to the U. S. and cast a vote for the S. L. P. at the next presidential election.
In conclusion I must say that I am highly pleased with The Weekly People and deeply interested in it, and consider it a great educator. It is bound to become greater, nobler and grander through similar acts to wedding out the tares in the I. W. W. convention.
C. H. Spike.
Richardson, Alaska, January 23.

A POINT THAT IS WELL TAKEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
The expression that the Socialist party is but the political reflex of the American Federation of Labor has long been one of the proverbs of the Socialist Labor Party. As all revolutionists know, the contention has been proven from every angle from which it has been approached. However, a large number of the rank and file of the Socialist party still labor under the delusion that their party is one of revolution; that its policies are dictated by Marxian or scientific economics. It has not always been easy to make them understand that their party is governed by bourgeois economics, as expressed through the A. F. of L. The best proof in any case being an open and voluntary confession of the accused, we are now armed with the best possible proof. Ernest Untermann, "the great Marxian student, translator and expounder," is asked to contribute to a discussion in the "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal., on Oriental Exclusion. I enclose his article as clipped from the "Socialist Voice," of January 10, 1907, and would like to see it reproduced in The People, so that all may see that the S. L. P. point is well taken.
J. D. De Shazer.
San Rafael, Cal., February 19.
(Enclosure)
Untermann on Immigration.
Orlando, Fla., December, 1906.
Dear Comrade McDewitt:—
The question of Oriental Exclusion, being a matter of tactics, must be left to the decision of those who are brought directly in touch with it. If this question is so urgent in the Pacific States, that it becomes a public issue, in which the labor organizations take a prominent interest, the Socialist parties of the different Pacific States must face it and support the position of the organized labor movement, in accord with the national and international declarations of our party. If this question becomes a national issue, then the National Committee of the Socialist party of the United States must take it up in the same way.
Of course it is only a side issue, not the issue, and belongs under the head of the immediate demands.
But whether we oppose Chinese and Japanese immigration, or whether we favor it, is no test of loyalty to the fundamental principles of Scientific Socialism. It is a question of opportunism, not of principle. And I would guard against letting it become an apple of discord, or test of principle. That would only be working into the hands of disruptorists, who make a specialty of splitting Socialist organizations over fine points of tactics under the guise of defending scientific principles of Marxism.
I notice that both sides in this discussion claim that their position will tend to hasten the downfall of Capitalism. In other words, both sides have some theoretical justification, derived from Marxian principles, by which they defend their claims. And from the mere theoretical point of view, both sides may claim to be in accord with Marxian science. One may oppose Oriental Immigration because it tends to lower the standard of living and chances of educa-

tion of the American laborer, thereby weakening the power of resistance of organized labor and lengthening the life of Capitalism. If it could be successfully opposed, if Oriental Immigration could be stopped, then surely it would be easier for organized labor to enforce its demands for higher wages, shorter hours, etc., educate its members politically, and thus, by political pressure, hasten the passing of Capitalism. On the other hand, the other side may claim that unrestricted Oriental immigration will intensify the class struggle and hastening the downfall of Capitalism. And they may add, that it is a waste of time to oppose this immigration, first, because such opposition could compel the passing of legislation forbidding the immigration of Oriental laborers, such legislation would never be enforced.
By this method of argumentation, nothing will be changed. You must face actual facts, not split hairs about theories. Organized labor is opposed to Oriental immigration. We must support organized labor. But neither the opposition of organized labor nor our added opposition in defense of organized labor will stop Oriental immigration. Neither will either the continuance or the stopping of such immigration stop the downfall of Capitalism. It will merely change the method of its downfall. But if we antagonize the organized labor movement in this question, we should be undermining our best foothold in the coming political struggle.
It is not any question of Socialist principle, then, which decides our tactical position, in this case. It is rather the position of the organized labor movement. And since organized labor demands the exclusion of Oriental laborers, and since our position in the class struggle compels us to back up the organized laborers in every effort to better their condition, we must support the demands of organized labor.
Fraternally,
Ernest Untermann.

BLOCKING UNITY IN CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People—
On December 21st Section Cincinnati elected a committee, and instructed this committee to communicate with the local Socialist party with the purpose in view of holding a course of meetings to discuss the difference between the two parties. After opening up communications, our committee, came to the conclusion that it must do something to expedite matters, or the winter months would have passed away before the joint committee met and organized for business. So they instructed Comrade Paulson to attend a meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist party and inform them that the S. L. P. committee was waiting, not patiently, but very impatiently, action on the part of the S. P. committee. He was instructed to inform the general committee of the S. P. that the S. L. P. committee stood ready to meet them at the S. P. headquarters or the S. L. P. headquarters.
Hearing this, one Becker, a member of the S. P. committee jumped to his feet and spluttered out a protest against this committee meeting at either headquarters.
Paulson then invited them to meet at Frayne's house. This brought from Becker a yet more emphatic protest, and he said he would resign from the committee rather than meet in the home of any S. L. P. member. Then the chairman informed Comrade Paulson that Nicholas Klein was the chairman of the S. P. committee, and that the chairman of our committee should communicate with him.
Previous to this one letter had been sent by our organizer to Klein, and one received from Klein. Now our committee got together, and decided something must be done, and that pretty quick. They would not consent to meet us at either headquarters; they would not accept the invitation of Chairman Frayne to meet at his house, and it was only logical to suppose, that the prejudice of that S. P. committee was so deep, that they would never extend our committee an invitation to meet at any of their homes, but our committee was determined that a meeting should take place—it determined that even though that S. P. committee designated Hell as the meeting place, it would do its best to be there at the appointed time.
In a word our committee determined to let the S. P. committee have full and free choice of meeting place and time, we insisting only that a meeting take place and that at an early day.
Imagine, if you can, with what feelings we, a committee of the S. L. P., on December 4th read a communication from the S. P. committee informing us that the Young Men's Christian Association parlors had been secured for this meeting. If there is anything in the spirit theory, then the shades of Marx and Engels certainly must have laughed that night at the embarrassing position this committee found itself in, but "what can't be cured, must be endured"—the mountain would not come to Mahomed so Mahomed went to the mountain.
Though we might have preferred to have gone to hell, we agreed to go to the Young Men's Christian Association to meet the S. P. committee. And there we sat ourselves down in great soft leather easy chairs, with a real genuine mahogany table between us, a soft rug beneath our feet, an extravagant cluster of electric lights above our heads, and all around us on the walls beautifully framed mottoes of the capitalist class.
Nick Klein had met us at the top of the grand staircase, and received us as

effusively as I imagine a princely capitalist host meets his invited guests. He conducted us with much of what a capitalist reporter would have termed courteously grace, to our seats, and acted just like he owned the whole shbang. He threw himself back so gracefully in his sumptuous easy chair, and smiled so knowingly, that one of us could not resist the overpowering curiosity that had taken possession of us, and asked, "Nick, how'd you do it?" And with feigned innocence he asked, "Do what?" And he was asked, "How in the world did you cabbage on to this swell joint, to hold our meeting in?"
And with a smile he meant to be superior, he answered, "Oh! I am an officer of this organization." Great jumping Jupiter, I came near spoiling the whole business, by laughing in his face.
I looked around the table, there was Becker, Klein's fellow committee man, who carefully weighs every proposition, to see if it will square with the fact that he is a member of the cigarmakers union, and discards without hesitation, and with a supreme contempt for principle, all propositions that to his peanut brain, is calculated to in the slightest degree endanger his chance of drawing the \$500 from that union when he is dead. His puny brain, made its workings manifest on his countenance, as he smilingly surveyed Nick Klein, it said as plain as words: "See what a fine thing it is to have such good leaders!" Zitt, the other committee man, seemed equally well pleased.
My fellow committeemen, Paulson and Moschel, showed as much disgust as they dared. Well, we organized with Moschel in the chair and Zitt secretary. It soon became evident that these three men were determined to stand together a human trinity with a purpose that they would carry out, at any cost. That purpose was to prevent a meeting of the rank and file of both organizations.
Nothing could move them; reason had no more effect upon them, than water has upon the back of a duck. They candidly told us they would do all they could to prevent the two organizations meeting. Klein repeated over and over again: "I assure, Comrade Frayne, I have my finger on the pulse of the local Socialist movement," and the rank and file of my organization don't want to meet your organization, we have absolutely nothing to gain by such a movement," and then with great emphasis he would add, "we all stand for unity." We would reply, if you stand for unity as an organization, why are you opposed to the meetings we propose?
He would say, "Because experience has taught us that no good can come from such meetings."
"If unity comes would that not be good?"
He would reply with a tantalizing smile: "Yes; but it never will come in that way."
The committee found the same old condition in this case as all committees find, a self-constituted leader, deliberately planting himself between his dupes and their interests, the honest rank and file of the Socialist party, are as much the victims of such unscrupulous men as one who is wrapped in the coils of a box constrictor, is the victim of that serpent. The difference between the two is that the box constrictor never pretends to be the friend of its victims, while this pretense on the part of Nick Klein is his chief stock in trade.
B. S. Frayne.
Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:
1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.
2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.
For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Rede Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

PRICE REDUCED.

The New York Labor News Company has kindly given free storage to the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference pamphlets, but now that the Labor News must change its quarters the undersigned feel that the institution should not be burdened with these pamphlets and in order to move them out the price is reduced to 3 cents each, in lots of 25 or more copies.
Send orders to James M. Raitly, 333 Clerk street, Jersey City, N. J., or John Hossack, P. O. Box, 1576, New York City. Order Now.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Now to your last question—

Yes. In a society where the capitalist mode of production prevails all wealth consists of commodities. The things in use (consumption) are not wealth in the economic sense, although, in case of need, they may be placed on the market and fetch their exchange value.

C. N. C., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Now to your last question—

Buechner's and Haackle's works have all been translated into English.

W. W., NEW YORK—"Secrecy" is not a matter of choice. The Working Class can have no secrecy in its deliberations. Let them bolt, bar and picket their meeting place as they please, the capitalist will ever find some wretch to be present as a spy with a "paid up card" of membership. The only wise course is publicity.

F. T., JAMESTOWN, N. C.—The preamble of the I. W. W. is an integral part of the I. W. W.; and every line of that preamble is an integral part of the whole preamble.

E. E. T., KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Individualism is one thing; eccentricity another. Most people who pride themselves on their "individualism" are merely eccentric. "Is a sort of vanity. It calls attention to themselves."

W. F., WALLACE, IDA.—Ye, apostles of capitalism, blow hot and cold, and they have not wit enough to know it. In one breath you say "Capitalism is God-ordained." In the next breath you utter the maxims: "Everyman for himself builds up the individual man." The two maxims are at fisticks, unless you admit that your God is the \$.

A. I., SKOWHEGAN, ME.—It is not avarice that breeds capitalism; it is capitalism that compels avarice.

L. M., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The habit of backbiting which marks the pure and simple political S. P. men, is a habit in which these men are trained by their press.

T. W. C., PINE BLUFFS, ARK.—For every MacFarland there is a Carey; for every Carey there is a McKinney; for every McKinney there is a Buech; for every Buech there is a Scott; for every Scott there is a Hillquit—and so on, all along the line. Pure and simple politics and pure and simple physical force are extremes that meet; they are obverse and reverse of the identical medal.

A. M., PADUCAH, KY.—"Pace" is one thing; "Value" another. "Value" is the amount of labor socially requisite in producing a commodity; "price" is the amount that same commodity actually fetches in the market. "Value" may and does in the long run coincide with "price." In the long run, the market disturbances, of which the supply is the principal one, equalize. This is the case with all commodities except labor-power. In the instance of this commodity, the adversely disturbing cause of excessive supply is permanent and, on the whole, increasing. Hence, with the commodity labor power, "price" (wages) steadily falls below "value."

A. W. M., DENVER, COLO.—Imagine a traveler from Mars. Imagine him looking over the files of the S. P. press. Could he entertain for that party anything but contempt? What spectacle does that press, with its standard cry of "S. L. P. tyranny!" present but the spectacle of a lot of mice in council how to bell a cat?

M. N., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Good men and true were hanged in Chicago in 1887, and others came nearly being hanged. It was all in consequence of their association with unreasoning men.

J. O'D., OMAHA, NEB.—Obvious is the reason for the A. F. of L. S. P.'s to be so anxious to wipe out the I. W. W. The aim is to break down the ground for unity with the S. L. P. and thus give political corruption a new lease of life.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Acknowledgment of matter received, without publication, does not mean that the matter is rejected.

E. S., ROSIAN, WASH.—The geometric ratio is the ratio of increase that results from doubling the previous figure. For instance: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32. Arithmetic ratio is the ratio of increase that results from adding a certain number to

the previous figures. For instance: 2 being the number to be added, the arithmetic ratio would be 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Thus the Malthusian theory pretends that population increases in geometric ratio—2, 4, 8, 16, 32, while necessities of life increase, during the same periods, only in arithmetic ratio—2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Thus, population and necessities of life having started equal, at 2, the former will be at 32 when the latter is only at 10. A theory that is at war with facts.

E. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Quite ready to accept Father Poland as an estimable enough sort of a person. Even ready to accept he is struggling hard as he knows how to break through his crust of ossified mentality. But is that a reason to accept his crudities for maturities; his limps for runnings; his tumblings for risings?

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Information is wanted upon where is The Kentucky Club of New York.

E. V., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—What hurts the O'Neills is that this office had furnished them no pretext to set up the cry of "intolerance," etc. Not one of their capers, committed since the I. W. W. convention of 1905, escaped this office. Yet they were let alone, given full chance to show what there was in them. The moment finally came when they could no longer "keep their shirts on." Then they were grabbed and pronged.

A. L., SEATTLE, WASH.—Impossible to answer such an abstract question. There are not facts enough to go by, and much that you state as facts are conclusions.

C. H. S., RICHARDSON, ALASKA—Apply for membership at I. W. W. headquarters, Bush Temple, Chicago Ave., and No. Clark Street.

N. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—First—The Labor News has issued no edition of Morgan's Ancient Society.

Second—Brimble's "Irrepressible Conflict" was not printed in pamphlet form because other matter crowded it out, and similar publications appeared at the same time.

Third—"The rifle diet" was advocated by the New York "Evening Post," during the 1877 railroad strikes. The matter was quite recently the subject of an editorial.

Other questions will be found answered in the answers to the questions put by the last contributor on "As to Politics"—Rice.

C. C., NEW YORK—Without the political clause in the I. W. W. preamble, the capitalist police (if not worse) would have a pretext to break up every I. W. W. meeting.

W. E. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Of course you understand that the Chicago Court decision in the injunction against Sherman was BAD for Sherman, as bad, as bad could be. In dissolving the injunction the Court merely decided it could not enjoin a man from doing what he had already done. Sherman having taken possession of the I. W. W. headquarters could not be "enjoined" not to do so. Sherman, on the other hand, strove to get a decision from the Court that he was President of the I. W. W., and Trautmann not the General Secretary-Treasurer. In both of these, the only important points Sherman fell through. How badly hurt he and his set felt appeared from the false despatches which they sent abroad claiming that the Court had "recognized" Sherman as President, and those despatches were sent even before there was any decision whatever.

A. J., NEW YORK; R. O. B., BALTIMORE, MD.; C. J. A., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; B. G., NEWARK, N. J.; E. S. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.; M. P., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. B., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; R. M., CLEVELAND, O.; L. O., WATERBURY, CONN.; L. J. Z., NEW YORK; T. P., CINCINNATI, O.; S. B., DENVER, COLO.; L. S. H., ST. LOUIS, MO.; J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.; J. M., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. S. ST. LOUIS, MO.; A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; J. M. G., HAMILTON, ONT.—Matter received.

IMPORTANT TO READERS.

In order not to miss any copies of this publication act as your own agent by sending in your renewal ten days prior to the expiration of your subscription as indicated on your address label which is pasted on the paper. If you can induce your neighbor to read and think ask him to subscribe. Keep on the hunt for new readers and thus spread the education necessary to a proper organization of the workers for

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
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S. L. P. OF CANADA
National Secretary, Theo. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notices—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held Sunday, February 24, at 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City. Present: Jacobson, Neuhaus, Crawford, McCormick, Romary, Heyman, Teichlauf, Connolly, Vaughan and Moren. Absent: Chase, Olpp, Wilton, Walters, Eck. McCormick was made chairman.

The minutes, on being read, were corrected by Connolly; the names of Jacobson and Connolly, present at the meeting of February 19, having been omitted from the published form of the minutes.

Max Neuhaus was seated as a member of the committee from Section Kings County.

Communications were read from the following members of the N. E. C., all voting "yes" on the motion to send the minutes of the N. E. C. meetings to the state committees: Reimer, Whille, Dowler, Riel, Kitcher, Connolly, Richter, Johnson, Jacobson, Gluchrist. From Gluchrist, making complaint against the Editor of The People in the discussion of the question "As To Politics." Resolved to reply to Gluchrist that the sub-committee has no power to act in the matter. From Adolph Hartung, San Pedro, Calif., requesting that more party papers in foreign languages be published. The National Secretary was instructed to inform the comrade that such action could not be taken at present. From Mr. Vernon, an application for a charter, signed by eight applicants. Granted. From the State committee of Va., requesting a further interpretation of Art. II, Section XIV, of the constitution. Moved and seconded that the previous ruling of the sub-committee covers the point in question.

The Editor of The People appeared before the committee and brought to its attention certain articles and correspondence from D. E. Gluchrist, other articles written regarding the relation of the movement to the church, and articles by others condemning politics. The committee was asked by the Editor to support the assistant Editor in the absence of the Editor on his western tour. A motion was made and seconded that the sub-committee accept the information from the Editor, but does not consider that it has the power to act upon it.

During the lengthy discussion which followed, the Editor requested that the following statement by himself be inserted in the minutes. The request was granted:

The Editor is about to leave the city for some three months on a party tour. The acting Editor is not placed there by the general vote of the party. There are pending a number of matters which must be acted upon by his substitute, who, not having enjoyed the experience of the Editor in the handling of such matters, therefore, the Editor wishes to bespeak the support of the sub-committee to the action which the acting Editor will take, obedient to the instructions of the Editor. And seeing that it is possible that these instructions may not be perfectly understood by the sub-committee, when they are manifested in the actions of the acting Editor, the Editor stated what his instructions were and requested an expression of opinion upon them by the sub-committee; adding that in view of the emergency, which, in his mind arises from the circumstances that his post will remain vacant so long, he desired such an expression of opinion on the part of the sub-committee in order that there may be complete agreement, if possible, between the sub-committee and the Editorial department during his absence.

The motion was then amended by the addition of the following—until in the opinion of the sub-committee, an emergency has arisen, the motion, with the amendment was carried by a vote of six to two.

The manager and associate manager of the Labor News Co. appeared before the sub-committee and requested that Samuel Whinner be placed in charge of the night shift in the mechanical department. It was moved and seconded that the sub-committee endorse the action of the manager in the appointment of Whinner. Motion carried. The manager also reported that the financial obligations of Louis Orange to the Franklin Press had been settled. Motion to endorse the action of the man-

agement in this matter was carried, Vaughan voting in the negative.

The National Secretary reported on the arrangement of the De Leon tour. His action was concurred in. Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on February 24 at 2100 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, with W. Kephart in chair. Present, Gray, Clever, McConnell, Markley, Layton, Weber and Kephart. Absent, Rupp, Herrington, Drummond, Thomas, Clark and Male. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Labor News Co., price list of literature; also 2,500 leaflets. Section Allentown, enclosing \$5, as donation to state agitation. T. Well-ding, enclosing \$2 for six months' dues, remainder as donation to state agitation. H. Sharpberg, matter pertaining to distribution of literature. J. Bach, giving his present address. R. McAfee, enclosing a copy of the state new election law, filed and acted upon.

Secretary was instructed to purchase 500 copies of Daily or Weekly People containing Covington Hall's letter.

McConnell and Markley were instructed to go to Monaca, Pa., for agitation purposes.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets in Polish, Slavonic, Croatian.

A warrant was drawn for \$52.30 expense for month of January.

Financial report: Receipts, Section Allentown, donation state agitation, \$5; T. Well-ding, donation state agitation, \$1.10; T. Well-ding, dues stamps, .90; Section Allegheny County, dues stamps, \$18.75; Total receipts, \$25.75. Expenditures, 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets, \$3; Postage, .46; Total expenditures, \$3.46. Total receipts, \$25.75; Total expenditures, \$3.46; Balance, \$22.29; Previous balance, \$11.67; Cash on hand, \$33.94. Meeting adjourned.

David T. Lantz, Secretary.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8-9.
Omaha, Neb., March 10-11.
Denver, Colo., March 12-14.
Grand Junction, Colo., March 16.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 17-18.
Ogden, Utah, March 19.
Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.
Goldfield, Nevada, March 22-23.
Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.
Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March 27-31.
San Jose, Cal., April 2.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., April 3-7.
Portland, Ore., April 9-10.
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.
Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.
Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

GIFTS COMING IN.

Another Batch of Fine Presents For Daily People Festival Bazaar and Fair Received.

Organizer Lasarus Abelson is in receipt of a further batch of fine presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with the Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 17th.

Most of the presents, as the below list shows, are the handwork of the Socialist Women of this city and vicinity, who have evidently made up their minds to eclipse their former efforts in this direction. This certainly speaks well for them but Organizer Abelson wants others to follow their good example and get busy likewise, for all the presents he can get—and he still needs lots of them—will be put to good use and for a good cause.

Presents received: Socialist Women of Greater New York, Branch D, Mrs. A. Gollerstepper and Mrs. F. Kessler, handsome sewing bag, fine powder jar, three elegant sofa cushions, five fine pin cushions, two velvet whisk broom holders, ladies hair wreath, seven ironholders, handsome lace bureau-cover, button bag; Miss Julia Katz, two baby dresses; Miss Elizabeth Epstein and Mrs. R. Touron, two beautiful hand-embroidered cushions, handsome headrest; Jacob Ungar, city, ladies belt; Mrs. T. Weiss, San Francisco, Cal., handsome pin cushion, three pair of fancy garters; Socialist, leather delivery bag; F. Gerold, New Jersey, cash donation of one dollar; Fritz Precht, city, one dozen artistic and valuable oil paintings.

From now on let the cry be, Everybody on the job!

VOTE ON N. E. C. RESOLUTIONS.

Ballots for the vote on the resolutions submitted by the N. E. C. have been mailed to all state secretaries, unattached sections and members-at-large. Sections and members not receiving the same in due time will please inform me.

Frank Bohn, National Sec'y.

THE BEAUTY SPOTS

OF GRAND JUNCTION'S POLITICS, ADAMS AND BUNTING.

Henchmen of the Capitalist Class They Exhibit All the Contrasts and Contradictions of That Class And the System Which Breeds It—Some Illustrations To the Point.

Grand Junction, Col., February 25.—Orson Adams is reputed to be the boss of the Republican party in this burg. Those who know more politically, than a moon calf, know that he is boss of the Democrats as well. J. N. Bunting is generally conceded to be boss of the Democrats, and sort of factotum to Orson Adams.

These two beauty spots on the political map of this locality, being henchmen of the capitalist class exhibit all the contrasts, contradictions, and what not of the capitalist system and class. One, Adams, keeps his hide soaked with whiskey, the other poses fulsomely as a militant or perhaps lowly follower of the gentle Nazarene, while both are active in conspiring, obedient to their masters, to muzzle the voice of the working class.

But why do they do this? Evidently because the working class once aroused and giving voice to their real interests will snuff the gentlemen under; relegate them to the graveyard of political oblivion. The one will lose the graft which he has enjoyed for so long, the other will lose his position as a cheap political stage strutter, and demagogue, and such cheap graft as his small capacity enables him to make.

Oh! what a pity is there. Two men who once gave fair promise of being honorable and honest citizens reduced so low in the scale of manhood by the capitalist system as to resort to jobbery, trickery, and breaking of the laws which their own masters have made in order to do the bidding of these same masters.

But let us analyze this question, for after all these men are only figureheads. Political Parties are representatives of economic interests. But you may object. Let us then proceed to the proof. For instance, to whose interest is the present rate war? Does the workman ship coal, iron, rails, cotton, clothing, wheat, oats, beef, etc., etc. Evidently not. It is the capitalists, large and small. It is a fight therefore between two factors of capitalism, which does not effect the workman one way or the other. Now this is a fight between some Democrats and Republicans and other Republicans and Democrats, according as their interests lie one way or the other.

Take again the financial conditions in this country. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw loans \$15,000,000 to the big banks in New York City without interest to relieve the money market. These banks are owned by such men as James Stillman, Rogers, and Rockefeller who are worth millions. Does the government ever loan money without interest to workmen when out of work and starvation stares them in the face, to keep them up till they get a chance to slave again for a master? Not on your tin type. Why? Simply because you have given the powers of government to the man who owns all the tools and sources of production and he uses them to keep you in wage slavery and himself riding on your back. It should be plain to you, as workmen, that they, Republicans and Democrats alike, are opposed to your interests.

The Socialists on the contrary say that since you produce all the wealth you should have it. They say that you should throw these political and social parasites off your back and take control of the government for your own interests. That since you produce the wealth you should organize your own government to distribute it equitably according to the labor that each man expends usefully, for society.

Now, after you have carefully thought over the above is it any wonder to you that Bunting and Adams should be opposed to letting the Socialists speak in the City Park, or should do all the dirty, low underhanded trickery of a yellow dog to interfere with the Socialists speaking on the street, as they did here in Grand Junction? Is it any wonder that Bunting posing as a church member (supposedly) and an orthodox moralist, should praise a certain drunken and depraved person called Brown, as having made a fine speech, said speech consisting in low dirty language, taking the name of the Lord in vain, and acting in a lewd and disgusting manner, in order to block Socialist agitation? Brown is to be pitted as a dupe and moral degenerate; what then must you think of Bunting?

But the utter recklessness and lack of all or any virtue which decency expects in this man is but an instance of the same thing in the whole capitalist class in their stand toward the working class. You cannot call him but a "thing" made in the likeness of his master. His seeming independence is merely another of the many masks which every henchman wears, being a cheap imitation of his God, Capital.

The whole city council and city administration are of the same sort of stamp. They do the bidding of their masters when they vote away the water franchise, and they strut like puppies full of conceit.

Ah, Fellow Workmen! I when will you cease to give to these understrappers the power to bind the chains of Slavery about your limbs? Wake up! You can only do it by organizing yourselves industrially to "take and hold the full product of your labor" and by voting for the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The

Socialist Labor Party promises you that every power locally which it may be able to wield will be for your interests, and that when the day finally comes when you are ready to run industry for yourselves we will say, fall to, and will hail the capitalist from power, only to hand it to your keeping. At vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for political and economic liberty.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, headed by R. H. Skoggo, for Mayor.
Press Committee, S. L. P.

BUTTE MINERS

Call Bluff of Company and Vote to Raise Wage Scale.

Butte, Montana, February 26.—The vote of the Western Federation of Miners locals here is overwhelmingly in favor of changing the wage scale from \$3.50 to \$4. Some time ago the Company advanced the miners to \$3.75 per day, with the expectation that that would stop any further demand on the part of the miners. But the trick did not work. One of the causes that contributed to the large vote in favor of the increase was the challenge in the Great Falls Tribune, on Sunday, "If the miners vote the increase on Monday, they need not come to work on Tuesday." The total vote cast was 3417; for the increase, 2340; against, 1068.

The Workers are all pleased with the result of the vote. It takes effect on 1st of May. The demand will no doubt be granted as copper is very high.

INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN.

New Weekly Official Publication of the I. W. W. Out as Scheduled.

The Daily People is in receipt of Vol. I, No. 1 of the Industrial Union Bulletin, weekly official publication of the Industrial Workers of the World, dated Chicago, March 2, 1907. The Bulletin is a very creditable production, both in point of quantity and quality. "The Slaves of Skowhegan," an article dealing with the Skowhegan strike, from the pen of Sam French, occupies the most conspicuous place on the front page. Above the title appears the striking motto: "Monetary phenomena must not blind us to our ultimate aim"; below, "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

On the same page appears "New Local Organizations," "News of the Movement," and the list of members of executive board, as follows: Vincent St. John, Goldfield, Nev.; A. Maichelle, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill.; F. W. Heslewood, Greenwood, B. C.; Eugene Fisher, New York City, N. Y.; General Secretary W. E. Trautmann; Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer, M. P. Haggerty; editor, A. S. Edwards. National headquarters, 216 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Gracing the editorial page are a salutary, "Shed the Light," and editorials on "What We Organize For," "As To the Revolution," and "Some Things To Remember," with an abundance of paragraphic matter, and departments devoted to "Working Class Economics" and "News of the Organizers." On Page three a woman's department, "Woman's Part in Social Revolution" is inaugurated; the doings of the Local Executive Board are chronicled, and General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E. Trautmann's letter on the "General Strike," addressed to Local Globe, Socialist party, Globe, Ariz., appears in full, together with "The Dissenting Opinion of Justice McKenna" in the Moyer-Haywood case, to which space is also given on the other pages. Page four, the last page, but by no means the least, contains an address on "Industrial Unionism," to metal and machinery workers, "Stand Up, Teofilo Petriella," a scorching rate-over from the pen of Sophie Beldner, and "Woman," the prize essay contest call of the Socialist Women of Greater-New York.

This review of contents will enable the reader to get a meagre idea of the character and scope of the new I. W. W. publication. In future issues of the Daily People, reprints will aid him or her to judge more satisfactorily of the same.

Especially commendable is the typographical get-up of the "Industrial Union Bulletin." It is bright and attractive; a good bit of craftsmanship and editorial choice; a credit to all concerned.

Welcome: "Industrial Union Bulletin!"

DETROIT LECTURES.

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a series of lecture meetings at Mannebach's Hall, 373 Gratiot avenue, Hastings street entrance, 2:30 P. M. Sunday afternoons.

March 10—The Working Class and the Tactics Necessary for Their Emancipation.

March 17—Commune Celebration and Bazaar at Weibel's Hall, corner Gratiot and Riopelle street, from 2 to 11 P. M.

PORTLAND AROUSED

OREGON CITY HOLDS MONSTER PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

Police Attempt At Interference Met With a Triumphant Display of Working Class Spirit—Inspiring Inscriptions On Banners.

Portland, Ore., February 20.—We have just had a labor demonstration that will go down in the history of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast.

About three weeks ago the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists here organized the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Agitation League, and immediately began to visit the Local Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., asking them to become members of the League, for the purpose of holding a monster parade and mass meeting as a protest against the treatment these three men have received at the hands of the mine-owners' association. Our committees were welcomed in every union in the city; and the members immediately took steps to join the League.

Last night the parade and mass meeting took place. The most conservative estimates place the number of men and women in the parade at 7,000 or more.

The most significant feature, from a revolutionary standpoint, is that despite the efforts of labor fakirs and despite the threats of employers to fire every one that took part in the parade, the rank and file of every union in the city turned out almost to a man.

Another significant feature was that owing to a street car men's strike in Portland here the chief of police did not want us to parade on any street where the car lines run, and when the committee first applied for a permit he marked out a line of march to keep us on the back streets and away from the car lines. When the committee reported this to the league a motion was made and passed unanimously to map out a line of march and show it to the mayor, and tell him we would follow it. If we were not interfered with there would be no trouble, but if we were interfered with there would be trouble; we would follow the route we marked out. Needless to say, there was no interfering. Not only that but the mayor gave strict orders to the policemen to keep their noses out of that parade.

While we were marching someone said, "If you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone you will have to hang us all." We carried a number of banners with such inscriptions as this: "We want justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and we will have it"; "Labor has rights that must be respected"; "To Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—fear not, United Labor is onto the game and will see you through"; "Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, says we are right"; "If you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, hang us, we are just as guilty"; "Workingmen, this is your fight; fall in line."

Besides those who took part in the parade there were fully 2,500 people who wanted to get into the hall who could not get in. It cannot be said how much money will be left for the Defense Fund, but it is safe to say that Portland will not be behind any other city of the same size in the United States in this respect, either.

Just as it required the execution of a John Brown to bring home to the people of the north the horrors of chattel slavery, and of a Mike Devine to show the hatred of the mine owners for the union, so to-day it required the incarceration of a Moyer, a Haywood and a Pettibone to awaken the sleeping giant of labor to a consciousness of his slavery and a conception of his class power. Portland, the city of the Willamette, has for years been known as the greatest scab city on the Pacific Coast. It will never be said again. The names of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will attract an audience anywhere, or the name of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. here now numbers over 700 members in good standing and they are coming in steadily and more they are the kind that sticks, as we have all made it clear to every man that joins that they are not joining a pink tea society, but the fighting van of the militant working class.

Endorsed by Local 319, I. W. W.

ST. LOUIS PROTEST.

Meeting Adopts Strong Resolutions, Amid Much Opposition.

St. Louis, Mo., February 24.—Max Hayes, Editor of the Cleveland "Citizen," was the principal speaker at an anniversary Moyer-Haywood protest meeting held under the auspices of the People's Fund and Welfare Association, February 17.

Prof. Simmons gave a short talk on the necessity of the workers being educated before they could act as one or before they could enforce the ballot. He explained that the education he meant was as a wage worker and not at Yale or Princeton. He seems to be on the right road, but not quite there yet, as he claims that if all the workers were educated and cultured a social revolution would not be necessary; possibly he meant that there would be no bloodshed.

Next Mr. Spendthrift, a song writer, sang a song inspired by the Moyer-Haywood arrest. It was very good, having a catchy air. He reaped well-merited applause.

Next Max Hayes was introduced. He

GRAND CONCERT

By Members of

The New York Symphony Orchestra

LEO SCHULZ, CONDUCTOR

Under the Auspices of the

...SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY...

FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Ave., Bet. 43rd and 44th Sts.

On Sunday, March 17th, 1907, at 3 p. m.

EMINENT VOCAL SOLOISTS

TICKET ADMITTING ONE 25 CENTS

HAT CHECK TEN CENTS

VAUDEVILLE TO FOLLOW CONCERT

BALL AT 8 P. M.

gave a short history of the W. F. of M. and showed up the incidents of the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the postponement of their trial. (As readers of The People are acquainted with all this, I will not go into detail.) Hayes said in part: "There is an old saying that 'the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church.' This black crime of the capitalist class, the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is doing much to cement the wage-workers of this land together, and this is absolutely necessary and in high time."

He showed the connection between the Oil Trust and the arrest of Moyer and Haywood, and asked John D. over some red hot coals. He gave an idea of the income of Rockefeller and asked: "Where does it come from? The Laborer goes to Mother Nature and produces all wealth; he gets a small per cent in wages, and the Capitalist gets the rest."

He said that workers threw the tea into Boston Harbors and asked who struck the shackles off a million black slaves? concluding that the workers must now strike the shackles from themselves.

At this a Negro who was sitting in front of me applauded this longer and louder than any one else in the hall. It was inspiring to see him slap those large, black, tollworn hands and his evident earnestness.

Hayes ended his speech by saying that he believed the different factions of the wage-workers would soon unite both industrially and politically.

A collection for the defense fund, amounting to \$8.52, was then taken.

Lewis C. Fry brought the following resolutions before the meeting, condemning the outrage:

Whereas, The capitalist class, through their prostituted judiciary and hiring thugs, after the scurrilous kidnapping, are now attempting to murder Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, representatives of the working class; and

Whereas, Their political Hemiars have fully demonstrated that the capitalist class have no respect for any law, even those of their own making; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the proletarians, in mass meeting assembled, warn the capitalist class that we will meet them at Philippi and as they have set the example, we also have no respect for any law of their making, and that the only law that we can respect is such as we shall have made after setting up a government of our own.

This resolution caused a great debate. While at its hottest, Lewis T. Goodman, a lawyer, spoke against it, because, he said, "I am a lawyer and have sworn to uphold the law." An amendment to appoint a committee of revision was lost, and the chairman resigned.

A new chairman was elected, and while the motion was being put, our ex-chairman tried the Sherman act and declared the meeting adjourned. But like Sherman, he was very quickly shorn of his power and the resolution passed.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Section Milwaukee will celebrate the Paris Commune, Sunday March 10, at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner 12th and Wine streets.

The feature of the celebration will be the production of living pictures, under the personal direction of Minckley, who has had years of experience in that line. One picture will portray the Moyer-Haywood trial.

Owing to limited space it will be impossible to describe the program. Ball will follow in the evening. Commences 3 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

SCHENECTADY COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Schenectady will celebrate the Paris Commune March 15, FRIDAY evening, at Turner Hall, Albany street. Tickets, twenty-five cents per couple. Comrades of Troy, Albany, Rensselaer and Rotterdam Junction are invited to be present.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE.

Skowhegan, Me., March 1.—The I. W. W. strike in the Marston Mills is progressing finely, despite the aid tendered to Manager Blount by President Golden, of the United Textile Workers' Union, who offered to supply union men to scab it on the strikers. Advertisements for weavers, with his endorsement, have appeared in the New England press. As the readers of the Daily People are aware, the rank and file of Golden's organization have generally refused to respond to such tactics.

To-day the strike committee succeeded in inducing eleven Armenians, brought here by Shepard, to refuse to stay. They are going to Providence. R. L. from whence they came. The strikers naturally feel jubilant over this latest blow to Blount, and are determined to stick it out. Send on what funds can be gathered to enable them to do so. Address Sam French, Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Me.

FINE PROGRAM

For Daily People Festival Concert—Many Good Numbers.

1. March, Aida Verdi.
2. (a) First meeting, (for Strings) Grieg.
- (b) Gavotte, Bach.
3. Nocturne, Chopin.
- Mr. Leo Schulz.
4. Suite, Henry VIII. Saint Saens.
5. Faust Fantasie, Wieniowsky.
- Mr. M. Svedrovsky.
6. Hungarian Dances, Brahms.
7. (a) Pilgrim Song, Tschaiowsky.
- (b) Two Grenadiers, Schuman.
- Mr. E. Jahn.
8. Selection, Il Trovatore, Verdi.
9. Piano Concerto, Saint Saens.
- Miss Schnabel.
10. Overture, Rienzi, Wagner.

FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

(Continued from page two)

alderation the question of establishing a place where Labor News publications and Weekly People may be constantly on sale. Arrangements to this end might be made with a sympathizer having a cigar store, laundry agency, or other business. The idea is to have a place to which people may be taken or directed. A place in the central part of the town should be selected for this purpose. Give this suggestion your earnest consideration. It is tried with success in Los Angeles, Cal.

American Industrial Evolution, by Justus Ebert, should be pushed. This pamphlet is a mine of information invaluable to students and advocates of the movement. The price is 15 cents a copy. Price to Sections, 10 cents. We have received some good orders for this pamphlet.

We have under way a new pamphlet, "Antipatriotism" by Gustave Herve, translated from the French. Herve was arrested and sentenced to prison on the charge of treason, for having signed an anti-militarist poster. The pamphlet gives his speech to the jury.

The new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" is going forward. We need more cash advance orders for it. Send them in.

ALBANY-TROY-SCHENECTADY CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the joint conference committee of Sections Albany, Troy and Schenectady S. L. P., will take place SUNDAY, March 17th, at 133 Congress street, Troy, N. Y. Harry Gunn will deliver an address on "The Requirements of Industrial Unionism."

HARTFORD COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its Commune Celebration SATURDAY, March 16. Admission, ten cents. All friends invited. Committee.